



CITY OF YORK.

1930.



ANNUAL REPORTS

of

The Medical Officer of Health,

Tuberculosis Officer, and

Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance)

The Chief Sanitary Inspector,

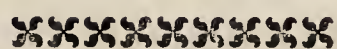
and

The Public Analyst.



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CITY OF YORK, 1930.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Population, Census 1921, 84,039.

Do. at middle of 1929 (Registrar-General's estimates) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total, 86,970.} \\ \text{Civilian, 85,290.} \end{array} \right.$

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,064.

Ditto ditto (end of 1930) according to rate books, 20,338.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 19,020.

Rateable value (April, 1930), £489,113.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate:—£1,930.

York is not described as an industrial town. It is largely a residential town. Being the geographical centre of a large country area, the City contains several large hospitals and schools, and is an important railway centre. It is a military centre (the headquarters of the Northern Command), with extensive cavalry and infantry barracks, a large military hospital, and a camp adjacent to the City, 6 miles out. It is an ecclesiastical centre, and the See of an Archbishopric.

OCCUPATIONS of Males and Females, aged 12 years and upwards:—

Census, 1921.	{	Total occupied and unoccupied ..	67,100	}	67,100
		Retired or unoccupied ..	27,794		
		Engaged in occupations ..	39,306		

The most important industries in the City and district are the following:—

Railway Carriage and Wagon Building and Repairing Shops;

Cocoa and Confectionery Works (representing about 10 per cent. of the total engaged in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry in the country);

Printing.

Beet Sugar Manufacture.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1930.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

		Total.	M.	F.		
Live Births	{ Leg. .	1,328	659	669	} Birth-rate	.. 16·0 per 1,000.
	{ Illeg. ..	65	35	30		
Stillbirths	{ Leg. ..	45	24	21	} Rate per 1,000 total births	34·0.
	{ Illeg. ..	4	1	3		
Deaths ..	..	968	492	476	Death-rate	11·3 per 1,000.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions 35·1.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

from sepsis, 2; from other causes, 5.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

		Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Total.
Number ..	..	81	6	87
Rate per 1,000 births	..	66·0	92·3	62·4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	22
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	10
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	7

Total Zymotic mortality ..	0·60	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0·08	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ..	1·06	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ..	0·60	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ..	0·77	
Cancer death-rate ..	1·33	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ..	0·09	

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimate of the civilian population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.:—85,290, for the mid-year, 1929.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

(Medical Officer of Health's Figures.)

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1926	1,553	1,012	541
1927	1,523	1,136	387
1928	1,581	994	587
1929	1,500	1,077	421
1930	1,393	957	436

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Civilian Population at June 30th each year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
1926	84,430	18·0	12·0	
1927	83,930	17·8	13·5	Civilian Deaths only.
1928	85,410	18·1	11·6	
1929	85,290	17·2	12·6	
1930	85,290	16·0	11·3	

Average birth-rate during ten years 1920-29, inclusive=19·6.

(Lowest birth-rate on record—14·7 in 1917).

Average death-rate during ten years 1920-29, inclusive=12·2.

(Lowest death-rate on record—10·3 in 1923.)

THE BIRTH-RATE.—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ended 27th December, 1930, was 1,455, but of these a nett total of 62 births has been deducted by the Registrar-General (on a system introduced during 1911) as not belonging to the City, the mothers having been brought into the City for child-birth. The nett City total of births for the year was, therefore, 1,393.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
				York.	England & Wales.
Year 1926	...	750	.....	17·3	14·3
„ 1927	...	777	.....	18·2	15·7
„ 1928	...	699	.....	16·0	15·3
„ 1929	...	768	.....	17·6	15·8*
„ 1930	...	807	.....	18·5	15·8*

* Highest recorded since 1921 (16·9).

THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended 27th December, 1930, was 999.

If the deaths of 9 members of the armed forces, and of 118 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City (“Non-Residents” or “Outward Transfers”) be deducted, and those of 85 civilian citizens who died outside the City (“Residents” or “Inward Transfers”) be added (as required), the nett total number of deaths of York civilian citizens was 957, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 11·2 per 1,000 living of civilian population.

TABLE 4.

	Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Totals deaths in City Infirmary ...	137	14
Total deaths in County Hospital ...	121	62
Total deaths in other City Institutions ...	21	32
Total deaths in private residences in the City	617	10
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital ...	7	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium ...	16	—
Total deaths in York City Mental Hospital	11	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital (4 Mothers, 14 Babies) ...	18	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., out- side the City ...	9	—
	<u>957</u>	<u>118</u>

TABLE 5.—STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE
FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births	392	399	344	320	1,393 nett
Birth-rate	18.0	18.3	15.8	14.7	16.0
Deaths	260	232	210	255	957
Death-rate	12.2	10.9	9.8	11.6	11.2
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age..	31	20	14	25	90
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	79	50	40	72	64.6
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	23	16	17	23	79

TABLE 6.

The total deaths classified according to the following causes were equal to the following percentages of the total deaths from all causes:—

Cause of Death.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total Infant Mortality ..	13.4	11.7	10.0	9.4	10.6	9.3
Deaths of Children under the age of 5 years ..	18.3	15.5	16.3	13.0	14.2	14.0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	12.9	11.0	13.5	11.7	12.2	8.2
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	10.1	7.2	7.3	8.3	8.7	6.6
Heart Disease	13.6	18.0	18.7	18.9	19.1	21.6
Cancer	11.4	11.4	9.7	10.6	10.6	11.6
Inquest Cases	8.47	8.0	6.9	8.0	8.7	8.1

TABLE 7.—CITY OF YORK.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.									
	Total 1929.	Total 1930.	AGE—PERIODS.							
			0—1.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 and over.
1. Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	1	22	6	5	9	2	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping-cough	12	10	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	34	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	2
8. Encephalitis lethargica	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Respiratory Tuberculosis	74	52	—	—	—	1	11	29	10	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	14	1	1	1	5	2	2	—	2
12. Cancer, malignant disease	119	114	—	—	—	—	—	4	61	49
13. Rheumatic Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Diabetes	10	19	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	13
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	57	52	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	39
16. Heart Disease	224	224	—	1	—	1	5	11	58	148
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	26	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
18. Bronchitis	58	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	21
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	65	49	10	3	4	2	2	4	9	15
20. Other Respiratory diseases	10	10	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
22. Diarrhœa	19	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	39	37	—	—	1	—	—	5	16	15
26. Puerperal Sepsis	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition	1	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	54	46	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide	6	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1
30. Other deaths from violence	33	36	2	—	1	4	4	6	7	12
31. Other defined diseases	189	175	10	5	4	7	8	17	45	79
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,079	968	87	19	28	27	39	94	260	414

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

During the year 414 deaths (42·7 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz.:—199 between 65 and 75 years, 173 between 75 and 85 years, and 42 at 85 years and over.

TABLE 8.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF
MORTALITY 1930.

(Registrar General's Figures.)

	Average for England and Wales. †	Average for the 107 great towns including York.	Average for the 159 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate	16·3	16·7	16·2	16·0
DEATH-Rate (all causes):—	11·4	11·5	10·5	11·3
From Enteric Fever	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01
Small-pox	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Measles	0·10	0·15	0·08	0·25
Scarlet Fever	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02
Whooping Cough.. ..	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·11
Diphtheria	0·09	0·10	0·07	0·02
Influenza	0·12	0·11	0·13	0·09
Violence	0·55	0·50	0·43	0·52
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	6·0	8·3	4·4	5·0
Total deaths under one year	60	64	55	62·4

† The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

TABLE 9.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

Year or Period.	YORK (M.O.H.'s Figures.)			ENGLAND AND WALES
	No. of Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total Deaths at all ages	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Year 1925	141	86	13·4	75
„ 1926	103	65	11·7	70
„ 1927	114	74·8	10·0	69
„ 1928	94	59·4	9·4	65
„ 1929	115	76·6	10·6	74
Averages, 5 years, 1925-1929	113	76·3	11·0	70
Year 1930	89	63·8	9·3	60*

* Lowest on record for England and Wales. (Lowest for York, 51 in 1923.)

TABLE 10.

(a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1930.

			England and Wales.	107 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	...	...	77	81	79
Second Quarter	...	...	57	60	50
Third Quarter	...	...	45	48	41
Fourth Quarter	...	...	61	67	75
Whole Year	...	...	60	64	63·8

(b)—The chief causes of infant mortality in York during the year were classified as follows:—

		COMPARED WITH			
	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Premature Birth ...	25	28	28	30	24
*Other Developmental Causes	23	20	19	24	19
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)	6	16	9	5	13
Convulsions	4	3	4	3	3
Pneumonia	8	14	7	13	12
Bronchitis	3	4	7	6	2
Whooping-cough	4	8	3	2	8
Measles	5	—	2	5	1
Congenital Syphilis ...	1	1	3	3	1
Tuberculosis	1	2	—	4	1

* This group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to "Debility at Birth," Congenital Defect, "Want of breast-milk," "Atrophy," "Marasmus."

TABLE 11.

CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1930.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	8
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6
Violence	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	6	1	—	1	8	4	—	2	1	15
Premature Birth	15	4	2	2	23	2	—	—	—	25
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	1	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	1	8
Other Causes... ..	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
Totals	26	7	4	5	42	14	9	14	10	89

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.—The nett total number of deaths was 134, as compared with 155 and 130 in the two previous years.

The chief causes of death amongst the 45 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Measles, 14; Whooping Cough, 4; Pneumonia, 5; Meningitis, 3; Tuberculosis, 2.

*DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND OTHER
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.*

TABLE 12.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—ascribed by M.O.H to—					Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.		
	Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total Pneumonia.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).
1926	55	31	26	57	15	127	1.50	12.5
1927	72	31	51	82	11	165	1.96	14.5
1928	54	36	27	63	6	123	1.44	12.3
1929	64	29	39	68	6	138	1.51	12.8
1930	33	19	27	46	11	90	1.05	9.4

Of the total of 90 deaths, 33 occurred in the first quarter of the year.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.—Our total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 207, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 2.4 per 1,000 living.

The certification of the exact kind of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms, viz.:—

“Heart Disease” or “Cardiac Disease,” 53; “Valvular Disease,” 49; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 50; other conditions, 55; total, 207. 166 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 84 citizens were held, compared with 90 in 1929, viz.:—**SUICIDE**, 9 (Poison 1; Jump from high place 2; Gas poisoning 3; Drowning 1; Hanging 1; Cut-throat 1); **ACCIDENT**, 34 (Fall 12; Suffocation 2; Burns and Scalds 3; Motor-cycle 3; Drowning 5; Motor vehicles 5; Fall of earth 1; Run over on Railway 2; Swallowing fish bone 1); **NATURAL CAUSES**: Tuberculosis 2; Diabetes 2; Cerebral disease 3; Heart disease 16; Nephritis 2; Arterio-sclerosis 2; Congenital malformations 3; Miscellaneous causes 11.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:—

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Medical:—

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity & Tuberculosis Hospitals:—
P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

E. SCOTT GALBRAITH, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H., Asst. S.M.O., and Asst. T.O.:—

AUDREY M. HUGHES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

E. DOHERTY, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch. (Belfast).

Medical Officer, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

SYDNEY H. SMITH, M.B., C.M. (part time).

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) and Public Vaccinators:—
(part time)

North District (to 31st March)—H. A. PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

East District (and North District from 1st April)—R. A. DRAPER,
B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West District—ROBERT FELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, City Fever Hospital (part time):—

E. S. ANGOVE, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S. (to 31st March).

J. C. LYTH, M.B., B.S. (from 1st April) (temporary).

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium (Joint Sanatorium East Riding and York):—

T. S. TOWNSEND, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital, and Assistant M.O. Fairfield Sanatorium:—

CHARLOTTE E. FORSYTH, M.B., Ch.B. (to 19th April, 1930);

ELIZABETH D. HUNTER CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B. (from 19th April, 1930).

Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time):—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time):—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time):—

FRANCES HEATON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) (to 30th September, 1930).

SARAH WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.P.H. (from 1st October, 1930).

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time):—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

School Dentist:—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

Medical Officers, Infants' Welfare Association (part time):—

G. W. MICKLETHWAIT, M.D.

NORAH KEMP, M.B., C.M.

JANIE S. BAUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN S. GAYNER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Orthopaedic Clinic (part time):—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital).

(b) Others:—**Veterinary Surgeon:—**G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).**Public Analyst:—**JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part-time).**Chief Sanitary Inspector:—**

*A. E. DRUMMOND, C.R.San.Inst., F.S.I.A., and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Inspector:—

*F. FISHBURN, C.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Drainage Inspector:—*C. SIMPSON, A.R.San Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.**Assistant Inspectors:—**

*J. WILSON, M.R.San.Inst., Cert. San.Sc. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

C. CUNNINGHAM, C.R.San.Assoc.(Scot.) ditto. (Scot.).

W. DINGSDALE, C.S.I.J.B.

F. G. SPENCER, C.S.I.J.B.

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector (from 6th January, 1930).

Temporary Assist. San. Inspector:—

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B. (from 20th January, 1930).

Vaccination Officer:—R. A. WILKINSON (from 1st April, 1930).**Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School:—**MISS MANNING.**Matron, Fever Hospital:—**

MISS A. E. PROCTER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and Fever Trained.

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—

MISS A. J. HARLAND, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium:—

MISS N. RENNARDSON, S.R.N. (from 20th February, 1930).

Matron, Mental Hospital:—MISS F. MORRIS, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.**District Sister, Maternity Hospital:—**

MISS E. HAYHOE, Certified Midwife.

* As from 11th November, 1930, Mr. Drummond was appointed Consulting Sanitary Inspector; Mr. Fishburn, Chief Sanitary Inspector; Mr. Simpson, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector; and Mr. Wilson, Housing and Drainage Inspector.

Health Visitors:—

MISS M. BOSTON, Certified Midwife & R.S.I. Certificate (H.V. & S.N.).

MISS E. HIRST, Certified Midwife and R.S.I. (C.W.W.) Certificate.

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., Certified Midwife and R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurses—MISS E. BURROW, Fever Trained.

MISS A. BARNES, Certified Midwife and Fever Trained.

School Nurses—MRS. A. E. WROE, S.R.N., Certified Midwife, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Cert.

MISS M. GRANT, S.R.N., Certified Midwife ditto.

MISS F. M. FARRAR, S.R.N., Certified Midwife ditto

Dental Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

(c) Clerical Staffs:—**(a) Health Department:—**

Senior (First-class) Clerk:—F. POWELL.

Second-class Clerks:—W. V. MORRIS (to 31st Aug.); L. P. SAWYER;
L. W. Richman (from 7th October).

Third-class Clerks:—L. W. RICHMAN (to 6th Oct.); W. H. BRECKON
(to 31st Jan.); H. LINDSAY (from 1st Feb.);
N. WELBURN (from 29th Sept.).

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

Secretary:—MISS E. E. CONING, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

Assist. Secretary:—MISS N. TAYLOR.

(c) School Clinic:—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks:—MISS D. BOUSFIELD; MISS V. WHITWELL (to 31st
August, 1930); MISS E. PRIESTMAN (from 6th October).

(2) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.—General nursing is carried out by the York District Nursing Association, which is run in connection with the York Purey-Cust Nursing Home. The Association employs a staff of 6 trained nurses. Seven hundred and twenty-nine cases were visited during 1930. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 22,129 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

(b) For Infectious Cases.—The York Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of three of their nurses, when requested by the M.O.H., in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Poliomyelitis in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, where necessary. The visits paid by the Association's nurses to these cases during 1930 numbered 165 compared with 353 in 1929.

Disease.	No. of Cases Nursed.	Total Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	12
Puerperal Fever ...	1	6
Do. Pyrexia ...	10	51
Measles ...	25	43
Whooping-cough ...	16	32
Diarrhoea ...	9	20
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	1
	65	165

(3) MIDWIVES.

There are no subsidised midwives practising in the City.

The Maternity Hospital has one midwife engaged solely on District work—the District Sister, who is assisted by one of the pupil midwives from the Hospital.

Of the 32 certified midwives practising in the City, 18 are actively engaged, 5 are doing very little, 2 are working almost entirely as monthly nurses and 7 are practising in institutions.

(4) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. G. Miles, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information:—

County Borough of York Insurance Committee.

Chairman.—Dr. Peter Macdonald.

Vice-Chairman.—Coun. A. Wilkinson, J.P.

Drs. J. H. Gostling and H. E. King Reynolds; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., Miss O. M. Tate; Coun. Jas. Wilkinson; Messrs. C. Barker, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., A. Cossins, R. Eden, H. T. Crabtree, R. O. Hague, E. Lacy, H. W. Lillywhite, R. H. Morrallee, R. Pounder, W. P. Saville, Geo. Smithyes, and Wm. Taylor.

Clerk to Committee.—Mr. A. J. G. Miles. Offices, 8 Minster Yard, York.

The Committee are responsible for the administration of Medical Benefit for all insured persons residing in the City of York, and for this purpose arrange to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health with a sufficient number of duly qualified practitioners to ensure to all those persons adequate medical attendance and treatment, and with chemists for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines, and such appliances as the Minister of Health may prescribe.

The Committee also administer sickness, disablement and maternity benefits for Deposit Contributors and Members of the Navy, Army and Air Force Insurance Fund within the area.

At the end of the year there were 39 doctors (two of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 33 Chemists, involving 36 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists and Institutions, was £20,981. The chemists dispensed 125,022 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1929, to 30th November, 1930, which cost approximately £4,890.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City:—

1st April, 1930	...	...	35,927 insured persons.
1st July, 1930	...	...	35,669 ,, ,,
1st October, 1930	...	...	35,983 ,, ,,
1st January, 1931	...	...	35,722 ,, ,,

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 35,825 as compared with 35,951 for the previous year, a decrease of 126. There were 1,354 cases of removal into the City and 1,464 cases removed out notified to the Committee. There were 128 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 3,866 names were added to and 3,806 removed from Insurance Practitioners' and the Medical Association's lists during the year.

(5) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

Under the York Board of Guardians the area of the City of York was divided into three Districts (North, East and West). Dr. H. A. Phillips, who was in charge of the North District, retired on superannuation on 31st March, 1930. Arrangements were made for Dr. R. A. Draper, then in charge of the East District, to take over Dr. Phillips' duties as a temporary appointment, pending further consideration and possible re-arrangement. Dr. R. Fell continued to fulfil the office of Medical Officer of the West District.

The Vaccination Districts in the City correspond to the Poor Law Medical Districts and are in charge of the same Officers.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1930:—

Area.	Population (Census, 1921).	No. of visits paid.
North	26,618	2,511
East	34,685	
West	22,736	1,046
	<hr/> 84,039 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,557 <hr/>

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 451 (compared with 618 in 1929), of whom 271 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 1,709 (compared with 2,062 in 1929), of whom 38 were under medical relief only.

(6) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the local authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year 1930 is set out in the table below, and in table 33 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 59).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his Report, pages 106 et seq.

TABLE 13. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1930.

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli :—			
From suspected cases	365	57	308
From convalescent cases	153	46	107
From contact cases	22	2	20
Total	540	105	435
Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group :—			
Blood	37	17	20
Urine	23	—	23
Fæces	21	1	20
<i>Examined for Tubercle Bacilli :—</i>			
Milk	55	3	52
Sputum	352	86	266
Urine	5	1	4
Pleural effusion	1	—	1
Miscellaneous :—			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, &c.)	73		
Water do. do.	5		
Urine (Bacteriology)	19		
Blood (Culture, 2; Malaria, 1)	3		
Post-mortems for Maternity Hospital	8		
Hairs, for Ringworm	1	—	1
Leucocyte count	1		
Microscopy (Tumour, 1; Pus, 1; Diseased meat, 3)	5		
Cerebro-spinal fluid	3		
Total	1,152		

(7) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

(a) Local Acts, (b) Special Local Orders, (c) General Adoptive Acts, and (d) Bye-Laws relating to the public health in force in the area, with the dates at which the provisions became operative :—

(a) York Drainage and Sanitary Improvement Act, 1853	...	28th June, 1853.	Administered by. Health Committee.
York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884	... .. .	7th August, 1884.	Health Committee and various Committees.
York Corporation Act, 1902	...	8th August, 1902.	Ditto.
York Corporation Act, 1914	...	10th August, 1914.	Ditto.

(b) City of York (Hope Street Improvement Scheme) Order, 1925, No. 69941				19th May, 1925.	Health Committee.
(c) Part III.—Public Health Acts					
Amendment Act, 1890	...	...	...	4th April, 1892.	Health Committee.
Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	...	...	16th Nov., 1892.	Streets and Buildings Committee.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention)					
Act, 1890	...	...	...	18th May, 1891.	Health Committee.
Baths and Wash-houses Acts	...	...	...	4th July, 1877.	Ditto.
Public Health Act, 1925	...	...	...	1st Feb., 1926.	Streets and Buildings Committee.
(Sections 13—18, 22—28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 51—55)				...	...
Sections 42 and 43	...	...	...	1st April, 1926.	Health Committee.
(d) Public Baths—Management, Use, and Regulation of					
Fever Hospital Regulations	...	...	...	5th August, 1880.	Health Committee.
Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	27th July, 1903.	Ditto.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
Snow, Filth, etc., and Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	Ditto.	Police, City Engineer, and Health Committee.
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., Regns.	...	...	...	12th April, 1900.	Ditto.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures	...	...	...	23rd June, 1924.	Ditto..
New Buildings (New Series)	...	...	...	18th August, 1925.	City Engineer and Health Committee.
Good Rule and Government	...	...	...	17th Sept., 1888.	Police.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	...	...	...	16th Dec., 1890.	Ditto.
Deposit of Soot	...	...	...	25th July, 1927.	Watch Committee.
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	6th Oct., 1927.	Health Committee.
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	20th Sept., 1928.	Ditto.

(8) HOSPITALS—(a).

Hospital and Situation.	Purpose.	Total Beds.	Cases admitted 1930.		Management.	Staffs.		Arrangements for Consultants.
			From York.	From other Areas.		Medical.	Nursing.	
CITY INFIRMARY, 75 Huntington Road, York.	General.	405	673	24	York Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer (Visiting)	Supt. Nurse, Assist. Supt. Nurse, Night Sister, Masseuse, 6 Sisters, 26 Probationers, 10 Female Attendants, 7 Male Attendants.	As required.
YORK CITY MENTAL HOSPITAL, Fulford, near York.	Mental.	393	254	124	York Mental Hospital Committee	Med. Supt., Deputy Med. Supt.	Matron, 35 Female Nurses, Head Male Nurse, 29 Male Nurses.	When occasion arises.
CITY FEVER HOSPITAL, Yearsley Bridge, near York.	Infectious Diseases.	*44 (being extended to 77 beds).	324	49	York Health Committee	Med. Supt. (M.O.H.), Med. Officer (Visiting)	Matron, 3 Sisters, Staff Nurse, 3 Asst. Nurses, 4 Probat'rs.	As required.
CITY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, The Bungallow, Huntington, near York.	Smallpox.	13	Nil	Nil	Ditto.	Ditto.	Supplied as required from Fever Hosptl.	Ditto.
FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM, Skelton Road, near York.	Sanatorium.	63	85	47	Ditto.	Med. Supt. (M.O.H.), 2 Med. Officers	Matron, Deputy Matron, 2 Sisters, 8 Probationers.	Ditto.
YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Acomb, near York.	Maternity.	28 and two isolation.	354	78	Joint Committee, York Corporation and York Dispensary	Med. Supt. (M.O.H.), Obstetric Consult., Med. Officer, Resident M.O.	Matron, Deputy Matron, Night Sister, Staff Nurse, 11 Pupils, District Sister.	—
Ditto.	Children's Ward.	6 Cots	39	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—
RAYWELL SANATORIUM, Cottingham, near Hull.	Sanatorium.	67	35	131	East Riding and City of York Joint Sanatorium Committee	Med. Supt.	Matron, 2 Sisters, 3 Assist. Nurses, 4 Probationers.	As required.
YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, Monkgate, York.	General.	183	1,696	779	Voluntary Committee	6 Visiting Physicians, 5 Visiting Surgeons, 15 Specialist Med. Officers, 1 Dentist, 3 Resident M.O's.	Matron, Asst. Matron, Sister Tutor, 12 Sisters, 4 Staff Nurses, 51 Probationers.	1 Physician, 1 Surgeon.
THE RETREAT, Heslington Road, York.	Mental.	222	4	116	Society of Friends (Voluntary)	Med. Supt., 2 Assist. M.O's.	34 Male Nurses, 70 Female Nurses.	2 Consult. Physicians on staff, others called in as required.
BOOTHAM PARK MENTAL HOSPITAL, Bootham, York.	Mental.	140	6	32	Voluntary Committee of Management	Med. Supt., 2 Assist. Physicians	Matron, 2 Asst. Matrons, Head Male Nurse, 32 Female Nurses, 25 Male Nurses.	Consultants called in as required.
YORKS. CHILDREN'S ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, Kirbymoorside, Yorks.	Orthopaedic.	106	6	130	Voluntary Board of Governors	Surgical Supt., House Surgeon.	Matron, 6 Sisters, 1 After-care Sister, Probationers.	1 Consultant Surgeon.

(8) HOSPITALS – (b).

BEDS AVAILABLE.

Purpose.	Institution.	Beds.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
General Medical	City Infirmary	33	18	51
	County Hospital	25	25	50
General Surgical	City Infirmary	21	7	28
	County Hospital	42	45	87
Children	City Infirmary	20	21	41
	County Hospital	12	12	24
	Maternity Hospital ..	—	—	6
Maternity	Maternity Hospital ..	—	28	28
	City Infirmary	—	4	4
Venereal Disease	County Hospital	1	1	2
	City Infirmary	4	7	11
	Maternity Hospital ..	—	2	2
Tuberculosis	Fairfield	33	30	63
	Raywell	12	10	22
	County Hospital	As required	—	—
	City Infirmary	4	—	4
Chronic Sick	City Infirmary	33	54	87
Mental	City Mental Hospital ..	165	228	393
	City Infirmary	13	16	29
	The Retreat	81	141	222
	Bootham Park	70	70	140
Mental Deficiency ..	City Infirmary	30	29	59
Orthopaedic	Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside	—	—	106
Ear, Nose and Throat ..	County Hospital	9	9	18
Puerperal Fever	County Hospital	As required	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Ditto	As required	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	County Hospital	As required	—	—
Other	City Infirmary	51	40	91
	County Hospital	1	1	2

(8) HOSPITALS.

*FEVER HOSPITAL EXTENSION SCHEME.

In the Annual Report for 1926, details were given as to the position of the City with regard to the isolation of infectious diseases. In May, 1926, the City Council approved of an Extension Scheme, and on 22nd May, 1928, a Public Inquiry was held under the Public Health Act, 1875, in regard to an application to borrow £26,360 for extension of the City Fever Hospital. The Scheme having been approved by the Ministry of Health on 30th January, 1929, work

on the buildings commenced on 26th September, 1929, and is still in progress. At the end of 1930 the Laundry, Disinfector and Mortuary Block was completed.

Plans for a Children's Pavilion at Fairfield Sanatorium to accommodate 24 beds, having been approved by the Ministry of Health, the erection of the pavilion was commenced in January, 1928. The building was ready for occupation on 1st April, 1929, and the children were then transferred, the accommodation in the main building being re-arranged to provide wards for 21 men and 18 women, with three dining-rooms for men, women and children respectively. Several single-bed shelters in the grounds were retained for use in the summer months by suitable patients. The number of beds provided at Fairfield is therefore now increased to 63.

At the end of June, 1929, the Open-Air Ward and the Hutment Block at the Fever Hospital were closed, all the patients having been discharged or transferred to Fairfield. After re-decoration the Hutment Block was put into use for fever cases. The Open-Air Ward has been demolished to clear the site for the new Fever Hospital buildings.

Operative surgery is carried out in regard to major operations, either at the York County Hospital (voluntary) or in private nursing homes in the City, especially the Purey Cust Nursing Home (19 beds).

At the Purey Cust Nursing Home the probationer nurses of the City Infirmary attend for surgical training.

Only two operations under anæsthetics took place during the year 1930 at the City Infirmary.

Obstetric surgery is carried out at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb.

At the County Hospital there are the following out-patient departments:—
(a) Medical, (b) Surgical, (c) Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, (d) Orthopædic and Fracture, (e) X-Ray, (f) Massage and Electro-Therapeutic, (g) Actinotherapy, (h) Mental and Functional Nervous Disorders, (i) Dental, (j) Venereal Diseases.

Arrangements are also available at the County Hospital for blood-transfusion.

Cases in the City Infirmary are referred for special treatment to the York County Hospital.

In the Infirmary there are facilities for light treatment and massage, and a dentist is called in as required.

The various institutions make use of the facilities provided at the County Hospital, and as regards children the School Clinic. On the other hand the County Hospital transfers to the Wards of the City Infirmary a considerable

number of chronic sick and incurable patients in order to provide accommodation for cases of a more acute character and those for whom special treatment cannot be provided in other institutions.

The County Hospital receives, by arrangement with the York Corporation, cases of tuberculosis requiring surgical treatment and cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia. Expenses of such cases are borne by the Corporation. The Education Committee also send cases requiring operation for tonsils and adenoids, X-Ray treatment of ringworm, etc.

Pathological work for the City Hospitals is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the York County Hospital Laboratory, and the Corporation pay for the work done on behalf of their Hospitals, at a fee per specimen, with the exception of venereal disease examinations, for which a fixed sum per annum is paid.

It is agreed that there is a deficiency of general hospital accommodation in the City, and plans have been drawn up by the York County Hospital for extension from 180 to 300 beds. The Annual Report of the York County Hospital for 1929 states:—

“ It has been realised for some years past that in order to serve York and the surrounding districts adequately, various additions and alterations are urgently required at the County Hospital. The House Committee therefore requested the Medical Board to submit a report giving its views as to the additions or improvements which might be required during the next ten years. On the Board's recommendation, the services of Mr. E. Stanley Hall (a London architect), who has made a special study of hospital construction, were secured. Mr. Hall has presented a report and plans showing how a hospital of 300 beds could be provided on the existing site by alterations and additions to the present buildings. The plans are so arranged that any section of the proposed additions may be undertaken at any time and still form part of the complete scheme. In view of the provisions of the new Local Government Act, which comes into force on 1st April, 1930. the House Committee are prepared with a concrete plan to place before the City Council's representatives when the question as to the hospital accommodation required for the district is discussed. The Committee do not feel justified in embarking upon large capital expenditure until the provision of the necessary funds is assured; they, therefore, suggest the following order of importance for wards, etc., with the idea that the work could be put in hand piecemeal by sections as funds are obtained:—

1. New Women's Surgical Ward in place of Ward 4.
2. Septic Block.
3. Out-patient Department.

The Committee also point out that additional beds will require additional income for their maintenance. They must, therefore, be assured of additional funds to meet this before incurring any new liability, when it is extremely difficult to maintain the present number of beds (183).''

The Joint Medical Services Committee of the Corporation have met representatives of the York County Hospital, and of the York Division, British Medical Association, with regard to the possibility of extensions; it is agreed that the wards in the York City Infirmary are congested, and additional accommodation is necessary. At the close of 1930 the subject had been discussed on several occasions but no definite policy had yet been formulated.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the Period 1st April to the 31st December, 1930.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	697
2.	Number of Maternity cases admitted	...	...	...	...	17
3.	Number of live births	...	...	...	...	20
4.	Number of still births	...	...	...	...	2
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	...	...	...	...	6
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	105
9.	Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	581
10.	Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	...	...	...	...	136
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the period, 337; (b) highest, 370 on 8th April; (c) lowest, 327 on 10th August.					
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	...	...	...	2
13.	Number of abdominal sections	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

No provision for treatment.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED
FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE PERIOD
1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

DISEASE GROUPS.							Children (under 16 years of age).	Men and Women.
A.	Acute infectious disease. (1)	...	...	...	...	...	34	—
B.	Influenza. (2)	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
D.	Malignant disease. (3)	...	...	...	...	...	—	14
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheum- atism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	...	...	...	...	...	—	18
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
H.	Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
J.	Mental diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	71
K.	Senile decay. (4)	...	...	...	...	...	—	92
L.	Violence. (5)	...	...	...	...	...	—	6

In respect of cases not included above :

M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	...	...	12	35
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	35	50
O.	„ „ Circulatory „	...	...	...	...	...	6	66
P.	„ „ Digestive „	...	...	...	...	...	21	56
Q.	„ „ Genito-urinary „	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
R.	„ „ Skin	...	...	...	...	...	18	52
S.	Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	10

(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever are recorded respectively among groups B.C.G. and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A. if acute and under Group M. if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

(9) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES:—

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	7
(2)	Number of Homes registered	...	...	...	...	7
	viz.:—					
	No. 10 Grosvenor Terrace.					
	No. 23 St. Mary's.					
	Heworth Moor Nursing Home.					
	No. 16 Mount Parade.					
	Mount Nursing Home, Glenholme, The Mount.					
	Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate.					
	Purey-Cust Nursing Home.					
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...				Nil.
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been					
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b) disallowed	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...				Nil.
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been					
	(a) granted	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(c) refused	...	...	...	...	Nil.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were appointed Inspectors of Nursing Homes under Section 5 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. All the suggestions made by the Inspectors were carried out by the proprietors of the Homes, including a considerable amount of new sanitary work.

On 12th July, 1928, the Health Committee adopted the model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health as to Nursing Homes, this decision being confirmed by the City Council on 30th July, 1928, and by the Ministry of Health on 20th September, 1928.

It was decided by the Health Committee that when the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on the 1st July, 1928, the Purey-Cust Nursing Home should be invited to register, as this was the only nursing home which had not already been registered as a maternity home. The premises were inspected and found to be suitable.

Of the seven nursing homes registered, one (the Purey-Cust Nursing Home) deals chiefly with medical and surgical cases and takes few confinements; three take medical, surgical and maternity cases, and three usually maternity cases only.

One keeper of a Nursing Home had to be reminded of her duty to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health. No other infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year.

(10) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

An investigation of all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever has been carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Audrey M. Hughes), and details will be found in the Section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

(11) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME.

15 Bootham Terrace, York.

(Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. Seven mothers can be accommodated at one time. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £100 from the Corporation Health Committee—Alderman Inglis and Mrs. Councillor Crichton being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1930.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Expectant Mothers received during					
the year	... .. 18	... .. 19	... .. 23	... .. 20	... .. 29
Mothers with their infants received					
during the year	... .. 17	... .. 16	... .. 27	... .. 20	... .. 16

(b) CITY INFIRMARY.

At the City Infirmary (Public Assistance Committee's Institution) provision is made for the accommodation of destitute unmarried mothers.

Destitute illegitimate infants and homeless children are provided for in the City Infirmary, the Infants' Home, Hull Road, or in one of the five Children's Homes in the City, belonging to the Public Assistance Committee.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 35 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

(d) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

(12) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The East Riding County Council and the City of York are adapting Brandesburton Hall, near Beverley, East Yorks., as an institution for mental defectives. The accommodation will consist of 181 beds, one-third being allocated to York and two-thirds to the East Riding.

Mental defective cases from the York Institution will be sent there so far as the accommodation is available on the opening of Brandesburton Hall. It is assumed that, ultimately, all cases will go there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 20 boys under 16 years of age, but no approved accommodation for mentally defective girls.

Accommodation at the York Institution is approved for 10 adult males and 20 adult females.

Cases, apart from those at the York Institution, are sent wherever vacancies can be found.

The total number in institutions known to our Mental Deficiency Committee is 92 (55 males, 37 females, all ages).

(13) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.—The York Corporation Health Committee possess a Chevrolet motor fever ambulance, purchased in May, 1930, capable of removing three or four cases sitting up, or one stretcher case, along with a sitting-case and nurse-attendant; also a motor van for conveying infected bedding. The old Ford motor ambulance (purchased in 1921) was disposed of.

In addition to these two vehicles, a Chevrolet van was purchased in 1926 for the conveyance of Fairfield Sanatorium patients to and from the City.

(b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to the York County or other Hospital, or to the homes of patients. One ambulance is used exclusively for the City, and the second for the conveyance of patients to and from country districts. During the year, 1,179 calls were responded to, and the fees received amounted to £322 19s. 6d.; in 1929 there were 1,226 calls, and the fees received were £275 11s. 0d.

A new ambulance (replacement) was brought into use on 2nd July, 1930.

(14) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	Provided by.
York Infants' Welfare Association (Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Ante-Natal Clinic).	24 St. Saviourgate, York.	Doctors' and Weighing-room, Waiting-room, Office and Store-room, Kitchen, Pram-Shelter.	York Infant Welfare Association. Subsidised by Corporation Grants.
Ante-Natal Clinic ..	The Dispensary, Duncombe Place, York.	Doctor's Room, Waiting-room, Examination-room.	York Dispensary on behalf of York Corporation.
York Maternity Hospital (Infants' Clinic)	Acomb, York.	Hospital Waiting-room.	York Corporation.
School Clinic	Piccadilly, York ..	2 Medical Officers' Rooms, Nurses' Room, Office.	Ditto.
(a) General .. ..	.. .. .	1 Consulting-room, 2 Waiting-rooms.	
(b) Ophthalmic Clinic..	.. .. .	1 Consulting-room.	
(c) Dental Clinic ..	.. .. .	1 Consulting-room, 1 Rest-room, 1 Waiting-room.	
(d) Orthopædic Clinic	.. .. .	Held monthly in General Clinic.	
(e) Toddlers' Clinic ..	.. .. .	Held weekly in General Clinic.	
Tuberculosis Dispensary..	11 Castlegate, York ..	Consulting-room, 2 Dressing-rooms, Waiting-room, X-Ray-room, Office, 2 Store-rooms.	York Corporation.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	County Hospital, York	* { Doctor's Room, 2 Treatment-rooms, Waiting-room. Daily treatment-room & 2 In-patient rooms(1 bed in each) in Isolation Hut.	The County Hospl., on behalf of York Corporation.

* Only available at Clinic hours; form part of Hospital Out-Patient Department.

DAY NURSERIES:—There are no Day Nurseries in the City.

(15) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Administrative Scheme for the County Borough of York, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, declared that all assistance to necessitous persons should be provided exclusively by virtue of the Act or Acts as under, and not by way of poor relief:—

(a) Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1927:

- (1) Arrangements for the proper care and maintenance elsewhere than in institutions of defectives subject to be dealt with under the Acts.
- (2) Arrangements for the proper care and maintenance elsewhere than in institutions of defectives other than those subject to be dealt with under the Acts.

(b) Education Act, 1921:

The education of children.

The York Poor Law Institution is such that the Infirmary Wards for the Sick cannot be separated from the other part of the Institution. At present, therefore, it is not feasible for the Council to make arrangements for the reception of the sick in hospitals other than already provided. While most of the ordinary infectious diseases are at present dealt with in the Corporation Fever Hospital, the Infirmary has in the past received certain cases of erysipelas, pneumonia, etc., for which accommodation has not been available in the Fever Hospital. When the extension of the Fever Hospital is completed, it will be possible to deal with most of the infectious diseases therein, although cases of pneumonia other than those associated with measles, whooping cough, etc., will probably be nursed as general medical cases.

The Corporation have provided a Maternity Hospital, but accommodation will still be required in the Institution for pregnant women awaiting confinement, and for such cases as from various causes may be found unsuitable for treatment in the wards of a general maternity hospital.

Arrangements for the proper care and maintenance elsewhere than in institutions of defectives subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1927, as well as arrangements for the proper care and maintenance elsewhere than in institutions of defectives other than those subject to be dealt with under the Acts, are now placed in the hands of the Mental Deficiency Committee. That Committee, however, has not at its disposal institutional accommodation to deal with defectives who require care and maintenance in institutions, and the York Poor Law Institution has still to be utilised.

The joint scheme of the East Riding County Council and the City of York for the conversion of Brandesburton Hall into an institution for mental defectives will, however, provide the Mental Deficiency Committee with accommodation and thus enable them to transfer a considerable number of cases from York Poor Law Institution.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918:

Under this Act the Health Committee have provided a Maternity Hospital (at which there are beds for ailing babies); orthopædic treatment for crippled children; a district midwifery service in connection with the Maternity Hospital; arrangements for nursing in the home for expectant mothers and women suffering from puerperal fever, and for children suffering from measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhœa, poliomyelitis, and ophthalmia neonatorum; and the provision of milk or other food for expectant and nursing mothers and children medically certified to need additional nourishment.

In many directions, however, the co-operation of the Public Assistance Committee is considered desirable; for example the Institution will continue to admit women awaiting confinement, a certain number of sick, and some permanently crippled children.

The Public Assistance Committee have facilities for the reception of children whose parents cannot provide a satisfactory home for them, and arrangements by boarding-out, or otherwise, for attending to the health of such children.

The District Medical Officers will be available under the Public Assistance Committee for attendance on necessitous mothers and children.

To avoid duplication it has been considered wise that the Maternity and Child Welfare (Statutory) Committee should provide milk for expectant and nursing mothers and children medically certified to need additional nourishment, but cases already under the Poor Law or requiring further help than the provision of milk are referred to the Public Assistance Committee.

Blind Persons Act, 1920:

As regards this Act it may be necessary to admit a few cases to the Poor Law Institution. Unemployable blind persons residing in their own homes are dealt with by the Blind Persons Sub-Committee of the Public Assistance Committee. This work was formally dealt with by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, but the Council decided that on general grounds the Public Assistance Committee was best adapted for the co-ordination of all forms of financial assistance.

Consideration was given to the provision of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921. For many years cases of tuberculosis have been dealt with almost entirely under the auspices of the Health Committee, but from time to time cases have occurred which have been unsuitable on various grounds (e.g. mental), and these have been more suitably dealt with in the Poor Law Institution. It has, therefore, been considered wise to retain the power of dealing with such cases in the Institution.

The York Public Assistance Committee have not made any special provision for the education of children, so that the Education Committee will continue to deal with children under the Poor Law in the ordinary schools.

No Poor Law Institutions have been appropriated for other purposes in the City of York.

Representatives of the York County Hospital (a voluntary hospital), along with representatives of the York Division of the British Medical Association, met the Joint Medical Services Sub-Committee of the Corporation on several occasions and put forward their views. (See Section 8 of this Report—"Hospitals." Page 20.)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Humphreys, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following:—

The Statutory limits of the water supply cover a very wide area—they not only include the population within the municipal area, but Acomb, Dringhouses, Bishopthorpe, Fulford, Heworth district, Huntington, Towthorpe, New Earswick, and a wide area around Clifton.

Beyond the statutory limits supplies have been afforded in bulk to the Haxby, Wigginton, Strensall and Copmanthorpe area. A very important extension is now in progress to the village of Askham Bryan from the Dringhouses termination of the Company's mains. This will afford a supply mainly to the important Agricultural College and training centre of the West Riding County Council, and to those who require it, and can be accommodated, between Dringhouses and Askham Bryan. Many other less important extensions, but amounting to the considerable aggregate of nearly 5,000 yards, have been carried out during the year, principally in the new housing districts. The population of the total area supplied is estimated to be 110,000, and the very ample supply of 4,552,000 gallons of carefully filtered water has been provided on the average each day of the year. This is equal to supplying 41 gallons for every single person of that population. Domestic and unmetered supplies taking $28\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, which includes free water supplied to the Corporation for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes, and trade supplies $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day of the population. The domestic supply is very high in comparison with most other Cities, no doubt mainly the result of the vastly improved sanitary arrangements, and the almost universal use of baths and w.c.'s. The total number of dwelling-houses and tenements supplied within the statutory area is 24,314; 698 new supplies have been connected up during 1930.

Nearly 15 million gallons of water was supplied during the year to the various villages and districts outside the area.

The quality of the water supplied always receives the most constant care and watchfulness to preserve its standard of a pure and wholesome filtered water. It is screened, settled and twice filtered before leaving the works; a constant supply is maintained at a pressure which meets all demands. Its bacteriological standard is presided over by the trained and highly-qualified analyst of the Company and by the County Analyst. The average of the results of the examinations obtained during the year has been the very satisfactory figure of 20 taken at 20 degrees centigrade for 72 hours.

Great care is also exercised in preventing contamination of the source of supply; the huge bulk flowing past the intakes, estimated as at never less than 100 million gallons each twenty-four hours, contains in itself a higher standard of quality than most people would credit.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action in regard to the pollution of rivers or streams was necessary during the year. (See also 1929 Report, page 23.)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer. The sewage of the City is pumped to the Sewage Works at Naburn, five miles down the river, where it is now entirely treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters, with satisfactory results. The effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

There was no important extension of sewerage works during 1930 apart from that due to extension of housing schemes. In all cases new sewers are connected up to the existing sewerage system of the City.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

(See also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, page 88.)

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Engineer, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts.

The methods in vogue in the City for all classes of premises consist of .—

(1) About 11 midden privies and 24 dry ashpits (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) 21,608 wash-down water-closets and 2,704 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) 23,302 ashtubs (or ashbins) and galvanised iron receptacles in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past five years (1926-1930) 577 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last twenty-nine years 6,645 midden privies have been substituted by water-closets voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. This work is still progressing as rapidly as it is possible to get the work carried out by the builders and others concerned.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS requiring notice.

See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector appended. (Page 88 et seq.)

SCHOOLS.—See the separate Report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—Several premises were inspected during the year, but it was not considered necessary to take any samples.

HOUSING.—(See page 77 et seq.)

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, appended, page 88 et seq.)

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1930.

Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria.	Smallpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever).	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Plague.	Chickenpox (from 22nd November, 1923).
Cholera.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	

Malaria.

Dysentery.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year	...	...	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	Nil.	1	13	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1930.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

TABLE 15.—VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information:—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. Percentage of total births	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Per- centage.	
1926	662	42·6	74	164	563	42 0	18
1927	786	51·6	60	98	612	44·8	84
1928	684	43·2	21	124	643	44·7	1,135
1929	425	28·3	168	115	560	46·0	34
1930	469	33·7	31	74	551	42·7	13

* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

In addition to the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts as such for the areas of Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and Bishopthorpe Rural District (West Riding).

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE 16.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1926	95	1·12	6	7·1	6·3	81	85·2
1927	76	0·90	2	2·3	2·6	68	89·4
1928	75	0·87	4	4·6	5·3	67	89·3
1929	31	0·36	1	1·1	3·2	29	93·5
1930	50	0·58	2	2·3	4·0	46	92·0

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 9 per 100,000 living.

There were two deaths which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Seven cases (six City, one Rural), admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were no tracheotomy cases.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 44 cases swabbed, 37 were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

No particular school or district was affected.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued. 20 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 17.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1926 ..	156	1·84	3	0·03	3·5	1·92	131	84·0
1927 .	218	2·59	2	0·02	2·3	0·91	178	81·6
1928 ..	182	2·13	1	0·01	1·1	0·54	147	80·7
1929 ..	*722	8·93	1	0·01	1·1	0·13	414	57·3
1930 ...	322	3·77	3	0·03	3·5	0·93	244	75·7

* Highest yearly total on record. (Previous highest, 636 cases in 1904.)

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 2 per 100,000 living.

There were 3 deaths, one of which occurred at the Fever Hospital.

Five cases (four City, one Rural) admitted to Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful cases.

There were two possible “ return ” cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case; there were nine cases received into the Hospital from the same streets as patients previously discharged from the Hospital.

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Scarcroft (22); Park Grove (16); Knavesmire (13); Priory Street (11); Fishergate (11); Tang Hall (10); St. Lawrence (9); Haxby Road (8).

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Groves (49); Fulford Road (46); Heworth and Tang Hall (30); Burton Lane (24); South Bank (23).

CITY CASES ONLY:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	101	15
Military cases	1	2
Doubtful cases	4	6
Imported cases	7	3
Total secondary cases (all ages)	48	3
Do. do. admitted to Hospital	22	1
Missed cases (discovered by School Nurses)	3	1

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	
Scarlet Fever	252	70	(173 in First Quarter).
Diphtheria	31	19	(16 in Second Quarter).

1930. TABLE 18.

Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the Year.

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools	95	6	19	1
Infants' do. do.	55	4	2	—
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school)	27	8	9	—
Private Schools	23	6	3	—
Over School Age... ..	74	24	14	2
Total cases notified ...	274	48	47	3
	322		50	

1930. TABLE 19.

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1926 ..	7	0·08	Nil.	—	—	—	6	86·0
1927 ..	15	0·17	Nil.	—	—	—	7	46·6
1928 ..	13	0·15	Nil.	—	—	—	3	23·0
1929 ..	23	0·27	Nil.	—	—	—	19	82·6
1930 ..	16	0·18	1	0·01	1·0	6·2	15	93·7

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 1 per 100,000.

During 1930 a total of 16 persons were notified as suffering from enteric fever, of whom five were treated in the County Hospital, 10 in the City Fever Hospital, and one at home. Eight of the cases were males and 8 females.

Of the 16 cases notified, 13 were confirmed by blood test to be infection by the *Bacillus Paratyphosus B.*; 1 case gave a doubtful re-action for *B. Typhosus*, and 1 a doubtful re-action for *B. Paratyphosus B.* The only case not examined by blood test was a boy admitted to the Fever Hospital moribund, with severe hæmorrhage from the bowel. There was little doubt in this case, as two other cases from the same house gave positive *B. Paratyphosus B.* re-actions.

As mentioned, there were three cases from one household, and two from another.

No connection was traced between the other cases.

The fatal case had partaken of fresh crab 12 days before death.

A boy, aged 7 years, was notified as suffering from enteric fever and admitted to the Fever Hospital. On account of his clinical signs, lumbar puncture was performed, and the examination pointed to tuberculous meningitis. The patient died two days after admission, and the notification of enteric fever was cancelled.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	8	8	7	6	9
	(5 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(6 deaths)	(2 deaths)

PUERPERAL PYREXIA (Notifiable from 1st October, 1926).	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	8	25	13	20	14

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	41	89	162	141	91
„ Influenzal „	3	19	14	27	2

Two cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 7 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 4 of which occurred during the last quarter. 5 deaths were certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, 5 were over the age of 45 years.

There were 91 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 46 deaths of all types. I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing, and in giving advice in regard to cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc. During 1930 the Health Visitors visited 83 notified cases of Primary and 2 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 44 were children under school age, and 13 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 6 cases. 49 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	31	25	20	26	38

Of the cases notified during 1930, 34 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on the leg and arm.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	2	2	2	Nil.	Nil.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (see also M. and C.W. Section).

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	11	12	6	10	12

DYSENTERY.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	—

Three military cases contracted abroad and notified in 1926, 1928 and 1930 respectively are not included in our Returns. The civilian case notified in 1928 was a relapse case, the patient having contracted the disease in Salonika during the War. The military case in 1930 had contracted the disease in India.

MALARIA.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	1

The case notified in 1930 was that of a man 46 years of age, who had contracted the disease on Army service in East Africa, and who died in the City Infirmary as the result of cardiac disease and apoplexy, complicated by recurring malarial attacks.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	...	2	2

Of the 1926 cases, one died in January, 1927 (Acute Poliomyelitis and Broncho-Pneumonia), and the other case lost partial use of the left leg; both the 1927 cases died. The 1928 case was that of a young woman aged 19 years. In this case the right arm and shoulder muscles were chiefly affected, but the patient made a good recovery.

The case notified during 1929, a child of 17 months, made a good recovery. One infant notified in 1930 died. The ages of the other children were $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 years. Three still show weakness in the leg muscles and one in the muscles of the arm. All four are at present being treated as out-patients at the York County Hospital.

CHICKENPOX.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	...	443	567

In consequence of the outbreak of Smallpox in the North of England, the City Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, made Chickenpox notifiable in the City as from 22nd November, 1923. All cases of suspected Chickenpox are investigated, and all doubtful cases visited by the M.O.H. or the Assistant School Medical Officers. A leaflet on Smallpox and vaccination is left at each of the homes, the parents are urged to obtain medical advice, and private medical practitioners are largely called in.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cases notified	...	...	...	5	9
				3	8
				1	1

(3 deaths) (7 deaths) (2 deaths) (2 deaths) (2 deaths)

The 1930 case, a child of 6 years, died. The second death was that of a York resident, who was notified and died outside the City.

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the 26 cases notified during the last five years showed that:—

3 patients were well and working;

2 were attending school and apparently in good health;

A sixth case was keeping well, but not at work;

A boy, age 7, was attending school, but suffered from squint and bronchitis and is said to be nervous and shouts in his sleep;

A female patient has been working for three years, but is inclined to be neurotic and complains of aching pains in the legs, otherwise she is fairly well;

2 cases could not be traced, having left the address at which they were notified.

The remaining 16 cases died; their deaths were certified as follows:—

Encephalitis lethargica, 15; chronic nephritis and hemiplegia, 1; Total, 16.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children notified during the year to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough and Mumps:—

Measles and German Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Mumps.
1,410.	237	1,524

MEASLES:—87.2 per cent. of the cases occurred during the second half of the year, and 98 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

There were 21 deaths compared with 1 in 1929 and 6 in 1928.

WHOOPIING-COUGH:—54.4 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 97.4 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments. There were 9 deaths (four under one year) compared with 12 in 1929 and 4 in 1928.

MUMPS:—99 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 87.9 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

CANCER.

The variation in the local death-rate from Cancer is shown by the following figures:—

TABLE 20.

Period.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 5 years, 1914-18 ..	88	1.12	112
Ditto ditto 1919-23 ..	94	1.15	115
Ditto ditto 1924-28 ..	111	1.31	131
Year 1925	120	1.41	141
1926	116	1.37	137
1927	111	1.32	132
1928	106	1.24	124
1929	115	1.35	135
1930	113	1.32	132

A leaflet was drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association. After amendment, this was printed and is circulated amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

Circular 1136 (Cancer) of the Ministry of Health was considered by the Local Division of the British Medical Association. The discussion was opened by the Medical Officer of Health and a resolution was carried, stating that the Division "did not consider it feasible to co-operate with the Health Department in the manner suggested, owing to the difficulties foreseen in the matter of notifying even selected cases of Cancer, on account of the fact that usually the patients themselves are unaware of the nature of their complaint." No further action has been taken on the matter.

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, ETC.:—

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1930.

One death was recorded from rheumatic fever. No cases of this disease were treated in the York County Hospital or in the City Infirmary. On making further enquiries as to the prevalence of the disease, Dr. G. W. Micklethwait, Physician of the York County Hospital, stated that he did not remember having had a case under treatment during the year, and that he believed the disease was not so prevalent as some years ago. He thought also that cases of chorea were less frequently met with.

Dr. M. D. Ferguson, Physician to the County Hospital, states that he has no hesitation in saying that in his experience of over 20 years, the disease is becoming much rarer, and that cases met with are milder. He has not seen a typical case of acute rheumatic fever for the last eighteen months, and his last case was mild, and treated successfully at home.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Facilities are available at the Disinfecting Station for the cleansing of verminous persons, when necessary, and for the steam disinfection of infested clothing and bedding. The fumigation of verminous premises is also carried out; 80 premises were so disinfected during 1930.

The Disinfecting Station is situated at the Corporation Depot, Foss Islands Road, and contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott, and installed in 1893. A new boiler was inserted in 1922 at a cost of £90. The staff consists of two Assistants (working under the supervision of the Infectious Diseases Inspector), who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Rooms disinfected 	1,591	1,973	1,958	2,987	2,704
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	21,415	22,071	22,413	29,085	26,260
Library and other books disinfected ...	392	573	1,324	1,328	1,403

RATS:

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 104).

MOSQUITOES:

No complaints were received during the year as to the prevalence of mosquitoes.

TABLE 21.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1930 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages											Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P. L. Infirmary.	Sanatoria.	Total.	
		Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65						65 and over.
Smallpox	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	50	—	—	1	5	14	15	9	—	—	—	1	—	46	—	—	—	46
Scarlet Fever	322	—	8	4	12	9	60	35	52	9	5	5	—	242	—	—	—	244*
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	—	1	—	10	5	—	—	15
Puerperal Fever	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	94	—	—	—	4	1	7	12	35	17	13	13	1	—	—	3	69	72
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	1	—	2	4	—	7	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	10	1	8	19
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	91	8	14	11	7	4	14	2	9	8	7	7	4	—	8	37	—	45
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Erysipelas	38	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	7	16	3	—	7	—	7	—	15*
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Chickenpox	596	20	25	31	46	81	327	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	1282	41	49	50	75	101	505	134	83	145	46	45	8	305	35	54	77	474

The York Isolation Hospital, The Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium are situate in Flaxton Rural District.

§ Notifiable locally from 22nd November, 1923.

* Including 2 Scarlet Fever and 1 Erysipelas case admitted to Acomb Fever Hospital as private patients.

TABLE 22. INFECTIOUS DISEASE. 1930. DEATHS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	DEATHS OF CASES NOTIFIED.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages											
		Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.
Diphtheria ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	51	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	18	15	10	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	13	1	—	1	—	3	2	2	—	2	—	1	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	19	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths ..	96	7	5	1	2	1	6	4	8	22	19	17	4

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 23.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1930.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
From the City	247	48	10	7	1
,, Flaxton Rural District	21	3	—	—	—
,, East Riding ...	14	5	2	—	—
,, Easingwold R. District	2	—	—	—	—
,, Helmsley R. District	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	285	56	12	7	1

The hospitals also received:—

Eight cases of measles (7 City, 1 Rural); 1 case of pneumonia; 1 case of mumps, and 2 cases for observation (1 ? smallpox and 1 ? scarlet fever).

Eighty-five City cases of tuberculosis; and 47 cases of tuberculosis from outside districts at the cost of the authority concerned (38 from the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 9 from Doncaster).

A total of 505 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—5 (4 City, 1 Rural).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted:—7 (6 City, 1 Rural).

Doubtful Enteric cases admitted:—1 (City case).

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted:—3 (2 City, 1 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted:—Nil.

Twenty-three secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (22 City and 1 Rural).

One secondary case of Diphtheria (City case).

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included:—

Of Scarlet Fever cases:—Abscess, 6; Albuminuria, 2; Septic Sores, 4; Rhinorrhœa, 4; Otorrhœa, 4; Rheumatism, 2; Nephritis, 4; Quinsy, 2.

Of Diphtheria cases:—Paralysis, 2; Cardiac Debility, 3; Pneumonia, 1.

Seven deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital:—Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Pneumonia, 1.

Sixty-seven cases of scarlet fever, selected on account of the relative severity of the disease, were treated with Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin. The results were very satisfactory, and all, with one exception, recovered. Taking into consideration the fact that the treated cases were of the more severe type, the number of anti-toxin cases presenting complications was comparatively low.

The period of stay in the Hospital for uncomplicated cases has now been reduced to an average of four weeks without any apparent effect on the number of return cases.

Fifty-seven diphtheria cases were treated with Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

A proposal to Schick test and immunise the children in a local Home was approved by the Health Committee, but disapproved by the City Council. No further action has since been taken in view of this decision.

Dr. Angove, Visiting Medical Officer of the Fever Hospital, died on 31st March, 1930, after 30 years of faithful service. During his term of office he took very great interest in the working of the Hospital, and his loss was very much regretted by the staff of the Hospital.

Dr. J. G. Lyth, who had acted as his Deputy during his last illness, was appointed temporary Visiting Medical Officer to carry on the work, pending re-organisation of the City's medical services.

In view of the serious and complicated nature of many of the cases admitted to the Hospital, great praise is due to the Matron, and the Nursing Staff for the low mortality and successful treatment and management of the cases.

The Staff consisted of Matron, three Charge Sisters, one Staff Nurse, two Assistant Nurses, seven Probationers, nine Maids, Porter, and Under-Gardener.

Arrangements have been made with the Great Ouseburn Isolation Hospital, at Acomb, for the admittance of York cases, when accommodation is not available at the City Fever Hospital. Three patients were admitted during 1930, as private cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortality during 1930. TABLE 24.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	3	2	4	3	—	—	1	1
5	5	3	4	4	1	—	3	—
10	2	4	4	3	—	—	1	1
15	4	8	3	2	3	3	1	1
20	3	6	2	3	1	3	—	—
25	12	16	—	2	4	10	1	1
35	13	7	—	1	7	8	—	—
45	6	4	—	1	3	3	—	—
55	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and upwards.	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ..	51	53	18	20	23	28	8	5

* Including 17 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, viz. :—

From Death Returns—8 }
“ Inward ” Transfers—9 } 17

Thirty of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Eight fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (12.5 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have always been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1926—1930. TABLE 25.

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1926	61	0.72	12	0.14	73	0.86
1927	63	0.75	20	0.23	83	0.98
1928	71	0.83	12	0.14	83	0.97
1929	74	0.86	20	0.23	94	1.10
1930	51	0.59	13	0.15	64	0.75
Average ..	64	0.74	15	0.18	79	0.93

TABLE 26.

TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	140	122	122	152	142	103	101	167	138	139	119	113	121	94
Non-pulmonary														
Tuberculosis	102	83	41	67	45	49	43	48	44	41	63	59	43	31
	242	205	163	219	187	152	144	215	182	180	182	172	164	125

TABLE 27.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1930:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
259	240	499	123	133	256	755

Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received:—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 yea of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	94	11	5
Non-Pulmonary do. ...	...	31	13	7
viz. :—Glands ...	...	5	5	—
Bones and Joints ...	...	3	1	—
Spine ...	...	5	1	2
Abdominal ...	...	9	1	3
Meninges ...	...	6	4	1
Miscellaneous ...	...	3	1	1
		<hr/> 125 <hr/>	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>

A total of 11 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition, there were 120 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 125 cases notified in 1930, 32 died within the year 1930—25 from Pulmonary and 7 from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 6 have died in the early months of 1931 (all from Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory isolation to Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. One case was reported to the Health Committee, but the patient consented to removal before any further action was taken.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,
11 CASTLEGATE.

ATTENDANCES.

The Dispensary is open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. Clinics are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 2-30 p.m.

On notification, each case is visited by a Dispensary Nurse, advice is given as to precautions necessary to avoid spread of infection, and as to facilities for treatment. Sanitary defects are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who makes arrangements for disinfection as required.

The Tuberculosis Officer visits the homes of the patients as occasion may demand.

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

An Apex Sun-Ray Lamp (carbon elements) for Ultra Violet Light Therapy was presented by the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee for use at the Dispensary, and treatment commenced in June, 1927.

Four persons received treatment during 1930:—

Three adults received 16 treatments for pain of muscular or nerve type with considerable benefit.

A child with abdominal enlargement (suspected tuberculosis) who had received seven treatments in the previous year, had twelve further treatments and the condition cleared up.

The total number of treatments during the year was 28.

In addition, one patient received light treatment as an out-patient, for lupus, in the Actinotherapy Department of the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Corporation.

Two adult female patients underwent artificial pneumothorax treatment: One at the Royal Free Hospital, the other at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. Afterwards the first patient was transferred to the National Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent, and the latter to the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley. On discharge from the Sanatoria, refills were continued at the County Hospital, York, and both patients at the end of 1930 were making satisfactory progress.

A third female patient, who had previously received Sanatorium treatment, was admitted to the Brompton Hospital for thorocoplasty. At the end of the year she was still in residence at the Hospital.

The Sanatorium Schools at Fairfield and Raywell have enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into a good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-Air Day School at Fulford and Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the case.

FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

(Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914, as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, mixed, 20.)

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1930	10	11	21
Discharged during 1930	17	10	27
No. in School at 31st Dec., 1930	10	12	22

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

“ During January and February, Mrs. Freeman took supply duty here, owing to the absence of Miss Manning.

A new piece of garden was allotted to the School. Flowers and vegetables were cultivated, and much pleasure was derived from the afternoons spent in gardening.

On July 14th, all the children, including three spinal cases. were taken to Scarborough for the day. Several of the younger children had never seen the sea, so from leaving Fairfield at 8-30 a.m. until the return at 8 p.m. the day was one of unalloyed delight for all.

On December 10th the children gave a display of Country and Character Dances to their parents.

Dr. Muriel Bywaters visited the School on December 17th.

The ceremony of the Christmas Tree and Party, was held on December 18th, prior to the School closing for the Christmas Holidays.”

DOUBTFUL CASES.

A number of doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

Arrangements have been made for cases in Raywell Sanatorium to be X-Rayed when necessary in Hull, and certain cases in which the diagnosis was doubtful have undergone radiography at the County Hospital, York.

The Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

A number of cases have been transferred to Sanatoria from the County Hospital and the City Infirmary during the year.

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary and the Public Assistance Committee when required.

CONTACTS.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers, one of whom (Dr. Audrey Hughes) is also Assistant Tuberculosis Officer. 101 contacts were so referred during 1930.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with at the County Hospital through subscribers' notes (see Report of After Care Committee, page 112).

EXTRA NOURISHMENT, etc. (see Report of After-care Committee, page 112).

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

During the year three cases received treatment for lupus at the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton.

Four children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1930.

Six adults and eight children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A few cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, etc.

SHELTERS.

During the year 13 shelters have been available for loan to patients. Eleven of these belong to the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and two belong to the Corporation. The Shelters have been lent without any fee, and are erected in the patient's back yard by Corporation workmen. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

The number of cases nursed at the home has become smaller. We have now a sufficiency of beds to give institutional treatment to all who require it, and are willing to accept.

On discharge, a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination and are visited by the Staff as may be necessary.

TABLE 28.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1930.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1929.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1930.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1930.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1930.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1930.		
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.
York County Hospl.	1	2	3	4	2	8	14	2	3	1	—	1	2	1	2
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fairfield { City Patients .. County Patients	13 7	10 3	24 2	23 27	36 19	26 1	85 47	24 21	27 17	5 8	11 1	— —	16 9	8 4	23 —
Raywell { City Patients .. County Patients	5 1	5 —	6 —	17 —	12 —	6 —	35 —	16 1	12 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 —	4 —
Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Nat. Sanatorium, Benenden ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	27	21	39	71	70	46	187	64	61	14	12	2	28	18	34
														20	72

TABLE 29.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	24	22	5	2	5	6	10	5	29	28	15	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	13	14
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	7	16	4	5	—	1	2	3	7	17	6	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	17	22
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ..	10	14	7	5	5	4	20	20	15	18	27	25
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	30	36	37
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	174	145	64	76	25	41	74	60	199	186	138	136
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Two Cases included under Head "A" which had previously been discharged as "Cured."

TABLE 29—continued.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1930	735	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	Nil
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	10	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants (b) Otherwise	14 293
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ..	41	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	52
4. Died during the year	60	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes.. ..	2,362
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..	Nil	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined.. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	150 Nil
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4,412	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ..	244
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	21	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domestic Treatment on the 31st December	31
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions, approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment (b) Other special forms of treatment ..	30 Nil	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:— (a) Form G.P. 17 (b) Form G.P. 36	14 110

TABLE 30.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.**(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1930.**

—	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sana- torium" Beds.	Hospital Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions	
Adult Males ..	1	15	8	1	1	26
Adult Females ..	1	13	6	1	1	22
Children under 15 ..	1	24	4	3	3	35
Total ..	3	52	18	5	5	83

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1930.

—			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients ..	Adults.	M.	19	44	42	6	15
		F.	18	51	44	11	14
	Children.	M.	20	24	24	2	18
		F.	17	18	19	—	16
Number of Observa- tion Cases ..	Adults.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children.	M.	—	2	2	—	—
		F.	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ..		74	140	132	19	63

TABLE 31.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1930.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												TOTAL	
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	2	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	4	15
		Improved	6	4	5	1	3	6	—	4	2	1	—	1	33
		No material improvement	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
		Improved	6	1	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	15
		No material improvement	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
		Died in Institution ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Improved	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
		No material improvement	3	3	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
		Died in Institution ..	5	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	5
		Improved	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	9
		No material improvement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
		Improved	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
		Improved	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
		No material improvement	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.						
	Tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1927.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.					
	Class T.B. Plus.				Class T.B. Plus.				Class T.B. Plus.				Class T.B. Plus.				Class T.B. Plus.					
	Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. Minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		
ALIVE.	DISCHARGED AS CURED:—																					
	Adults, M..	78	5	4	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	96	7	2	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	52	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	59	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, M..	59	5	13	9	27	6	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	51	4	8	2	14	4	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	29	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	35	..	1	1	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, M..	7	..	4	4	8	1	..	2	1	3	10	9	3	7	3	13	10	9	4	13	
	Do. F..	4	1	6	..	7	4	..	2	..	2	9	11	..	7	3	10	8	8	5	13	
	Children, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	9	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
DEAD.	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																					
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condition not ascertained during the year	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																					
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ..	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																					
	Adults, M..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:—																					
	Adults, M..	1,265	86	259	356	701	60	8	28	23	59	58	8	16	28	52	44	3	22	38	63	47
	Do. F..

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1927.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.				
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
DISCHARGED AS CURED:— Adults, M.. 10 Do. F.. 18 Children, M.. 28 Do. F.. 24 Adults, M.. 8 Do. F.. 9 Children, M.. 9 Do. F.. 7 DISEASE ARRESTED:— Adults, M.. 1 Do. F.. .. Children, M.. .. Do. F.. 3 DISEASE NOT ARRESTED:— Adults, M.. 1 Do. F.. .. Children, M.. .. Do. F.. 3 Transferred to PULMONARY .. 9 Condition not ascertained during the year Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register .. 56 DEAD. Adults, M.. 14 Do. F.. 9 Children, M.. 25 Do. F.. 7 TOTALS .. 237	3 8 27 15 2 .. 5 5 .. 1 1 2 2 20 22 2 2 20 2 13 6 9 3 22 15 138	3 3 9 4 1 1 3 3 1 1 2 2 7 20 6 9 3 9 28 119	12 27 72 80 1 1 7 6 108 108 6 9 3 9 28 348	28 56 136 123 12 11 24 21 1 2 .. 3 20 7 206 35 37 68 59 842	.. .. .. .. 2 1 3 2 .. 1 .. 2 3 11 3 4 3 3 17	.. .. .. .. 1 1 5 2 1 4 3 11 2 3 2 1 17	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1 1 .. 																		

ALIVE.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The Clinic sessions are held as follows:—

Men.	Women and Children.
Mondays ... 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays ... 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays ... 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays ... 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays ... 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.	

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.Os.—Dr. Audrey M. Hughes, Assistant M.O.H.

Dr. F. M. Heaton, House Surgeon (to 30th September, 1930).

Dr. Sarah Walsh (from 1st October, 1930).

The East, West and North Riding County Councils also contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

There are facilities for daily irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 2,989 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year. Arrangements for daily treatment for women patients were instituted, as from 1st August, 1928.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 41 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 793 doses were so supplied to eight of these doctors during 1930.

The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 33.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1930.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	4	204	171	8	387
From East Riding cases ...	—	8	7	1	16
From North Riding cases ...	—	20	21	—	41
From West Riding cases ...	—	4	14	—	18
Total sent by Clinic ...	4	236	213	9	462
From private medical practitioners in York & District	—	86	386	8	480
Grand total ...	4	322	599	17	942

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.

* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* O. Other tests.

TABLE 34.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL,
whole year ending 31st December, 1930.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D. Males. Females.	
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	55	1	63	55	174	83	36
Discharged, treatment complete ...	6	1	20	—	27	24	3
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	50	—	33	—	83	46	37
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,217	9	3,037	96	4,359	2,780	1,483
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	190	—	31	—	221	127	94

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 557 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 114 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 87 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1930, 29 new City cases of Syphilis and 35 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 12 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1930, 26 new cases of Syphilis and 28 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 15 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 18 cases of Venereal Disease (eight males, ten females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1930.

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the " Hope Hospital ") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. Two City cases have been received during the past year.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see section on Health Education, page 75).

The Branch now has a representative membership of 110. It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Hutchinson).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

This work in York is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, a woman Assistant M.O.H., the Resident Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital, and three whole-time Corporation Health Visitors, the Infants' Welfare Association, the Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, the County Hospital, the School Clinic, and other bodies, working in co-operation. The whole organisation of this work has been described fully in previous Annual Reports.

The Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, elected under the terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, consists of eight members of the Corporation Health Committee, and four co-opted members.

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and Ante-Natal Clinics. Their Superintendent and the Corporation Health Visitors carry on the home visiting of expectant mothers, and of infants and of children not on a school register. Cases of mothers or infants requiring special treatment are referred to the York Dispensary or the above-named Hospitals, or to the V.D. Clinic, as required. After their first visits to mothers and babies, the Health Visitors continue the

visitation of those mothers who do not attend the Infants' Welfare Association Clinics, whilst those who do are supervised by the Association's staff. The work is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service. The instruction given in visitation and clinic work is assisted by the distribution of suitable leaflets.

The Yorkshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare, founded in 1920 by some of the leading workers of the County in connection with maternity and child welfare schemes, has now been dissolved. This body originated the scheme for the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, opened in July, 1925, and has been engaged during the past year with a scheme for the establishment of a Home for Mothers and Babies at Withernsea. The latter scheme has been handed over to a special Committee, who will complete the organisation of the Home, which, it is expected, will be opened during the summer of 1931.

It was felt that no useful object would be attained by continuing the Federation, especially as maternity and child welfare work was now organised in each local government area.

OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 & 1915).

City births registered with the Sub-Registrars during 1930	1,474
Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Acts, of which 31 were still births	1,434
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Acts, of which 31 were still births} \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \end{array} \right\} 1,434 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 97.3 \text{ per cent. of total births occurring in 1930.} \end{array} \right.$	
Births notified by general medical practitioners and parents	54
Births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses	1,380
Births not notified at all ...	40 (percentage 2.7).

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACTS (1902 and 1918).

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant M.O.H. (who is the Inspector of Midwives for the City).

During the year four certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, and one has left the City.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,443 (97.8 per cent. of total births).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—158 (10.9 per cent. of total cases attended).

The present composition of the local roll is as follows:—

TABLE 35.

At date, 31st March, 1930.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	18	16	2	7	1	10	10	5	3	—
Doing very little	5	4	1	4	—	1	4	1	—	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Working in Institutions ..	7	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Totals	32	29	3	11	2	19	22	7	3	—

Of the above—

Three were admitted to the roll as having been in practice prior to 1905.

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1930:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	32
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	158
Of preparing a dead body for burial	7
Of artificial feeding	21
Of death of mother or child	12
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	17
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	31
Of liability to be a source of infection	5

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls:—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1931, amounted to £135 7s. 6d., and £73 8s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

INFANT PROTECTION.

Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, provided that, as from 1st April, 1930, the functions under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, formerly discharged by poor law authorities, should be discharged by the councils of counties and county boroughs.

The Medical Officer, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and the three Health Visitors were appointed Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908. Four ladies, who

formerly acted as Voluntary Protection Officers on behalf of the York Guardians, were also invited to continue their services, and on their agreeing to do so, were authorised to act as Infant Protection Visitors under the Act.

It was decided that notices under Part 1 of the Act be required to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1930:—

No. of Infants on Register at	Attained 7 years	...	...	3
31st March, 1930	Restored to parents	...	...	3
Placed on Register during the	Left City	...	...	1
year	Admitted to City Infirmary	...	...	1
...	Remaining on books 31st	...	...	33
...	December, 1930	...	...	33
Total	...	41	Total	...
				41

TABLE 36.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

(Nurses Boston, Hirst, and Smithson.)

Visits paid during 1930:—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,273
Re-visits	...	...	...	5,090
Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	5,615
Still-births (to verify and advise)	...	...	...	11
Neo-natal and miscellaneous infant deaths	...	...	...	19
Midwives	...	...	...	24
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	136
Other Infectious Cases	...	...	...	126
Convalescent Cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	485
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	133
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	331
Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	102
Do. Toddlers' Clinic	...	...	...	25
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and				
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	27
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary, for				
ante-natal attention	...	...	...	16

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.
STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1930:—

No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.

Resident Medical Officer—Dr. Charlotte E. Forsyth (to 19th April, 1930).

Dr. Elizabeth D. Hunter Craig (from 19th April, 1930):

Matron—Miss Alice J. Harland.

1. Number of Cases in Hospital, 1st January, 1930.—13 mothers, 12 babies.
2. Number of admissions, 1930.—432 mothers, 40 sick babies.
3. Average duration of stay.—14 days.
4. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 304; (b) Doctors, 51.
5. Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, 154.
6. Number of cases notified as.—
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, 1.
 - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 8.
7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, 9.
8. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 (completely cured).
9. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed, 11, viz.:—
 Mother died, 2; mother tuberculous, 4; mother very anæmic, 1; poor secretion, 2; myocarditis, with auricular fibrillation, 1; twin, not enough for two, 1.
10. Number of maternal deaths, 5; (Pulmonary oedema, 1; Post partum hæmorrhage, placenta prævia, 1; Cardiac failure, with acute toxæmia of pregnancy (moribund on admission), 1; Hepatic embolism, following perforated gangrenous appendix, complicated by labour, 1; Placenta prævia, 1).
11. Number of foetal deaths:—
 - (a) Stillborn, 23.
 - (b) Within 10 days of birth, 14; (Gastro-enteritis, 1; Prematurity, 8; Hæmophilia, 1; Congenital atelectasis, 2; Congenital occlusion oesophagus, with atelectasis, 1; Intracranial hæmorrhage, 1).

Forty sick babies were admitted during the year for special treatment.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 16 pupil midwives and one post-graduate pupil; 18 were entered for the examination, and 16 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 122.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 6,029 (Ante-natal, 2,693; Post-natal, 3,164; Casual visits, 172).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(a) At General Dispensary, Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time ...	...	...	330
Attendances (1,163 in 1929) ...	...	...	989
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	19

(b) At General Dispensary, Thursdays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time ...	...	...	165
Attendances (276 in 1929) ...	...	...	525
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	10

When the midwife is not present a report is sent to her, advising her as to treatment of the case.

BABIES' CLINIC, at Maternity Hospital, Fridays, 2-30 p.m.

No. of patients who attended for first time ...	...	...	144
Attendances ...	...	...	975
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	19

CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

A Toddlers' Clinic for children aged 2 to 5 years has been held by Dr. Audrey Hughes, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, since 14th May, 1930, each Wednesday at 2-30 p.m., in the School Clinic Hut, Piccadilly.

Total Clinics held ...	...	...	25
First attendances ...	...	...	262
Total attendances ...	...	...	314

The majority attending have been asked to attend on a certain day, but a few children have been brought by their mothers, who had heard about the Clinic from neighbours. The three Health Visitors attend the Clinic in turn, and the children from their own district attend on the same days.

Of the various defects found there were 19 cases of rickets, six of which were referred to the County Hospital, 15 cases of squint, 12 of which have been treated at the Ophthalmic Clinic, while two were treated at the County Hospital; and a case of hernia was also sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

Of orthopaedic cases, two cases of flat-foot attended, and the mothers were advised re exercises and the deformity is improving. The most interesting case to attend was one of double congenital dislocation of the hips, which had not previously been discovered and was operated on within a week of being seen for the first time, and is making satisfactory progress.

Treatment for minor ailments has been given at the Clinic; these included three cases of otorrhœa, two cases of impetigo, two cases of scabies, two cases of eczema, one ringworm, one burn and one case of warts.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, having sanctioned the supply of milk to children who require it on medical grounds, and whose parents are unable to afford it, one pint of milk has been supplied daily to five children. The order is given for 28 days, when the supply ceases unless a renewal is given. In five cases recommendations were made to the Public Assistance Committee for a grant of milk; in these instances the families were already receiving Poor Law Relief. Children receiving milk are required to attend at least once a month in order that their progress may be observed. The majority of the cases recommended for milk are suffering from rickets, malnutrition and general debility, in most cases following measles. The financial circumstances of the family are inquired into by the Health Visitors, and the supply of milk is arranged for by Miss Coning, the Secretary of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

“ Virol ” has been supplied at cost-price, and the Committee have sanctioned the supply at a reduced price or free in the case of necessitous parents.

THE WORK OF THE YORK INFANTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P.

Medical Officers—

Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, Dr. Gayner and Dr. Micklethwait.

Superintendent—Miss L. Follows (with one Assistant).

Hon. Secretary—Dr. G. W. Micklethwait, 48 Bootham, York.

1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931.

Left on books, 1st April, 1930	674
New infants entered on register during 1930 (under 6 months of age, 351; 6 months to 1 year, 38; 1 year to 2 years, 26; over 2 years, 37)	452
Removed from books during the year (including 14 deaths)	448
Remaining on books, 1st April, 1931 (under 1 year of age, 259; under 2 years, 238; over 2 years of age, 181)	678
Home visits	4,007
Number of first visits paid to children	452
Expectant mothers on books	117

Attendances at Consultation Sessions:

Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,779
Infants under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,878
Children of 2 to 5 years of age (average attendance of children per session, 38)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,557
Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
Total attendances for year									13,412

At Consultations:

Number of individual <u>children</u> attending clinics	...	...	...	...	856
Total mothers who attended ante-natal sessions	...	...	...	...	117
Cases referred to County Hospital	...	...	...	...	68
Do. York Dispensary	...	...	...	...	50
Do. Patient's own doctor	...	...	...	...	53
Do. York Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	14

Notes Given--For County Hospital, 38; York Dispensary, 27.

York Military Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Report for Year 1st January to 31st December, 1930.

The work of this centre is carried out at the Medical Inspection Room, Cavalry Barracks, and provides for the wives and families of all soldiers stationed at York.

Consultations are held daily. The centre is conveniently situated, and is very regularly attended. All cases are personally followed up where desirable, and visited at home by the nurse provided by the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association.

Medical Officer:—Dr. R. A. Draper.

Nurse:—Miss J. Campbell, Certified Midwife.

Children on the Register during period under review:—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	63
Over 1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	67
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	233
Total children supervised					363

Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room	...	2,215
Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes	...	2,582

Twenty-five expectant mothers attended for ante-natal care and treatment, and were advised as to their suitability for institutional or domiciliary arrangements.

The advantages of co-operation in the work of this centre with the various departments of the York County Hospital, the York Maternity Hospital, and the School Clinics, are appreciated.

Average number of soldiers' wives and children resident in York, 400

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDERS.

During the financial year 1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 6,170 lbs. in weight) to the total value of £500 12s. 6d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £68 0s. 1d. Included in this amount is £8 13s. 0d. in respect of milk supplied through the Infants' Welfare Association to the York Diocesan Sheltering Home, 15 Bootham Terrace, York.

As the expenditure of the Infants' Welfare Association had been so limited and so well supervised, the Health Committee resolved to continue the Scheme whereby the Corporation Health Committee paid the limited deficits of the Association on milk given gratis or sold at half-price.

The following table shows the amount of milk supplied by sale at the full special price, or half-price, or gratis, by the Infants' Welfare Association during the financial year 1930-31.

TABLE 37.

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk:—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee. £ s. d.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Reduced Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1930. 1st April—30th June ..	—	1 494	109	165	15	16	4
1st July—30th Sept. ..	—	1,423	135	141	15	5	9
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	—	1,199	120	228	21	10	3
1931. 1st Jan.—31st March ..	—	897	99	160	15	7	9
Totals ..	Nil.	5,013	463	694	£68	0	1
		5,476 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £432 12s. 5d.

The sale and consumption of the milk, even at full price, is closely regulated and supervised by the Superintendent of the Welfare and her Assistant. No milk under cost price is ordered, or an order renewed, unless the children attend the Welfare's sessions with sufficient regularity to enable the Doctor and Superintendent to satisfy themselves, by following-up of weight, etc., that the milk is really being consumed by the person for whom it is intended.

During 1930 fresh milk to the value of £2 2s. 10½d. was supplied for children attending 'Toddlers' Clinic.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of crippled children to the Yorkshire Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, opened 31st July, 1925, for treatment.

One child (congenital dislocation of both hip joints) under five years of age was admitted during 1929. This patient was discharged during 1930.

MATERNAL DEATHS, 1930. TABLE 38.

Case.	No. of Preg- nancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post- mortem.	Cause of Death.	Complica- tions.	Ante-natal super- vision.	Midwife or Doctor.
(A) From SEPTICÆMIA:—								
1	2	21	Normal vertex.	No	Septicæmia.	Panophthal- mitis.	Yes.	Midwife.
2	3	35	Low forceps delivery.	No	Pneumonia puerperal fever.	Nil.	Yes.	Doctor.
(B) From OTHER CAUSES:—								
1	1	25	Forceps delivery.	No	Septicæmia abscess of breast	Perineal tear suture l.	Yes.	Doctor.
2	1	24	Forceps delivery.	No	Cardiac Syncope P.P.H.	Nil.	Yes.	Doctor.
3	2	19	Sponta- neous.	Yes	Cardiac failure pyelitis of pregnancy	Adherent placenta.	Yes.	Midwife.
4	4	33	Ectopic gestation	Yes	Heart failure secondary to hæmorrhage, General peritonitis.	Nil.	No.	Doctor.
5	4	33	External version and leg brought down un- delivered	No	Placenta prævia.	A.P.H.	Yes.	Doctor.

STILL BIRTHS, 1930.

38 cases were investigated.

20 were males; 2 were illegitimate; Maceration was present in 16 cases; 4 cases received no ante-natal supervision and 8 had ante-natal care from midwife only. There were 2 post-mortem examinations. There were 5 cases of forceps delivery.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	9th	Total.
No. of cases	14	7	5	2	2	1	5	2	38

Maturity.	Full-term.	36-38 wks.	34-36 wks.	32-34 wks.	30-32 wks.	28-30 wks.	Post Mature.	Total.
No. of cases ..	17	5	3	3	0	7	3	38

Causes:—

(1) Complications of Labour:—

(a) Transverse presentation, 1; (b) Breech, 6; (c) Face presentation, 1; (d) Precipitate labour, 1; (e) Prolapse of Cord, 1; (f) Coiling of Cord round Foetus, 2; (g) Born before arrival, 3.

(2) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage:—

(a) Accidental Hæmorrhage, 5; (b) Placenta Prævia, 1.

(3) Toxæmias of Pregnancy:—

(a) Albuminuria, 2.

(4) Maternal Diseases:—

(a) Chronic Nephritis, 1; (b) Anæmia, 1; (c) Tuberculosis, 1.

(5) Foetal States:—

(a) Anencephalic monster, 1; (b) Cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; (c) Post maturity, 3; (d) Meningocele, 1; (e) Hydrocephalic Monster, 2; (f) Congenital Malformation, 3.

(6) No assignable cause, 6.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e., deaths within four weeks of birth).

39 cases were investigated; 28 were males; 2 were illegitimate; 4 twins; 4 inquests were held.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	12th	13th	14th	Total.
No. of cases	8	9	5	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	39

Duration of Life: Under 24 hours, 7; 1—2 days, 8; 3—4 days, 6; 5—7 days, 4; 1—2 weeks, 7; 2—3 weeks, 7; Total 39.

Causes:—

(1) Complications of Labour:—

(a) Born before arrival, 1; (b) Breech presentation, 1; (c) Instrumental delivery, 1; (d) Cæsarean Section, 1; (e) Premature induction of labour, 2; (f) Precipitate labour, 1.

(2) Prematurity, 23.

Period of gestation.	28-30 wks.	30-32 wks.	32-34 wks.	34-36 wks.	36-38 wks.	Doubtful.	Total.
No. of cases..	14	—	—	—	2	7	23

(3) Maternal Diseases:—

Ante-partum Hæmmorrhage. 2; Albuminuria, 1; Phthisis, 1; Epilepsy, 1.

(4) Foetal States and Diseases:—

Convulsions, 1; Congenital malformation of heart, 2; Atelectasis, 2; Intra-cranial hæmorrhage, 1; Pemphigus, 1; Inanition, 1; Broncho-pneumonia, 1; Hæmophilia, 1; Spina Bifida, 3.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in County Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1926	8	5	5	3·2
1927	8	4	3	1·9
1928	7	5	2	1·2
1929	6	5	6	4·0
1930	9*	7	2	1·3

*In addition to these, 1 case occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

(Notifiable from 1st October, 1926).

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in County Hpl.
1926 ...	8	Nil.	2
1927 ...	25	2 (x)	9
1928 ...	13	1 (x)	3
1929 ...	20	3 (x)	9
1930 ...	14	Nil.	4

(x) From Puerperal Sepsis.

Of the 14 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in 1930, 1 was later diagnosed as puerperal fever .

The causes of the puerperal pyrexia cases were as follows :—

Pyelitis	...	...	...	3	Constipation	...	...	1
Sapraemia	...	...	...	2	Septic perineal lacerations			1
Pelvic peritonitis	...	...	...	1	Phlegmasia Alba dolens	...		1
Mastitis	...	...	...	1	Cause not ascertained	...		2
Measles	...	...	...	1				—
Influenza	...	...	...	1	Total	...	...	14
								—

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, came into operation on 1st October, 1926. Under these Regulations it is necessary for every medical practitioner, on first becoming aware that a woman upon whom he is in professional attendance is suffering from either Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia, to immediately make and sign a notification of the case in the form prescribed by the Regulations and forward it to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Corporation, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have made the following arrangements in regard to diagnosis and treatment:—

(1) Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, has been appointed as Obstetric Specialist, to give a second opinion when required by medical practitioners. When the patient is in a position to pay for the consultation, direct arrangements are made between the practitioner and Dr. Lister for his remuneration, but in necessitous cases a payment of one guinea is made by the Corporation to Dr. Lister, a proportion of this to be recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. One application was received from a medical practitioner for a second opinion, and the case was seen by the Obstetric Specialist.

(2) Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital, on the following scale:—

(a) for examination of lochia	...	15s. 0d.
(b) for examination of blood	...	£1 15s. 0d.
(c) leucocyte count	... ..	15s. 0d.

No examinations were carried out during the year.

(3) Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York, the cost of maintenance (8s. per day) being charged in the first instance to the Corporation, the whole or a proportion being recovered from the patient according to her financial circumstances.

Seven cases of Puerperal Fever and four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted during the year.

(4) Trained nurses are provided when required for home nursing by the York District Nursing Association, under the York Health Committee's Scheme of 17th March, 1921 (approved by the Ministry of Health on 26th April, 1921), whereby the Association undertakes to provide home nursing for certain cases, including Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, for a fixed sum of £50 per annum. (This was increased to £75 as from 1st April, 1930). The District Nurse attended in eleven cases during 1930.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners from the York County Hospital and the York Maternity Hospital. Unless the doctor certifies that the case is a necessitous one, arrangements are made to recover the whole or an appropriate part of the cost according to the means of the patient and her relatives. No applications for serum were received during 1930.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 66 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year.	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1926	11	3	8	11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1927	12	4	8	12	Nil.	Nil.	1‡
1928	6	1	5	6	Nil.	Nil.	1§
1929	10	8	2	10	Nil.	Nil.	1‡‡.
1930	12	3	9	12	Nil.	Nil.	†

† The cause of death of this child was certified as Meningocele.

§ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Premature Birth.

‡‡ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Pneumonia.

† „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Congenital Syphilis.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, lay the onus of notifying cases of this disease to the Medical Officer of Health on

medical practitioners alone. Certified midwives are obliged, by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board:—

- (a) to summon medical assistance in all cases, however slight, of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of a child; and
- (b) to send notice immediately to the Local Supervising Authority that such assistance has been sought.

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPIING COUGH.	
	Cases Notified.*	Deaths.	Cases Notified.*	Deaths.
1926	612	1	344	17
1927	907	17	32	2
1928	239	6	112	4
1929	140	1	412	12
1930	1,410	21	237	9

* To School Clinic.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Year.	Deaths under two years.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		YORK.	ENGLAND & WALES.
1926	17	10·3	8·7
1927	5	3·2	6·3
1928	10	6·9	7·0
1929	16	10·6	8·1
1930	7	5·0	6·0

The usual distribution of advice leaflets and posters, re summer diarrhœa and flies, and supervision of manure-pits, was carried out.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Arrangements were made for the issue of a local edition of "Better Health," the first number appearing in July, 1928, two pages being devoted each month to local news and information. Two thousand copies are supplied by the publishers free of charge to the Corporation and distributed by the Health Department, the National Health Insurance Office, the School Clinic, and the Infants' Welfare Association.

One hundred posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools, public institutions and workplaces in the City.

HEALTH LECTURES:

Eight public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1930 as follows:—

- Jan. 29th. “The Health of the City.”—Clarence St. W.M.C.
 Mar. 16th. “Housing.”—Student Christian Union, St. John’s College.
 May 11th. “The City’s Medical Services.”—York and District Adult School Union.
 June 5th. “Cancer.”—Tang Hall Women’s Co-op. Guild.
 Oct. 22nd. “Some Ailments of School Children.”—Students of York Diocesan Training College.
 Nov. 27th. “General Health and Personal Hygiene.”—York and District Trades Council.
 Dec. 10th. “Foods—Good, Bad and Indifferent.”—Women’s Co-op. Guild (Holgate Branch).
 Dec. 15th. “Women’s Ailments.”—Central Co-op. Women’s Guild.

In addition, the following lectures were also given:—

By Dr. M. Du Bois Ferguson:

- Oct. 29th. “Dermatitis.”—York and District Trades Council.

By Miss E. Coning, Secretary, Tuberculosis Dispensary:

- Nov. 25th. “The Work of the York Tuberculosis Dispensary.”—Friends Meeting House.

Dr. Audrey Hughes, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, also gave a course of eight home-nursing lectures to V.A.D. nurses at Acomb during October and November, 1930.

Under the auspices of the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work and the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council a course of four lectures on social hygiene was held at the York College for Girls, in February and March. The lectures were each attended by 35 to 40 people, forming a very representative audience, i.e., V.A.D. nurses, teachers, leaders of Girl Guides, Mothers’ Union members, Y.W.C.A., and other social workers.

The lectures given were as follows:—

- 13th Feb. “The Significance of Social Hygiene.”
 18th. Feb. “Physical Bases of Conduct.”
 25th Feb. “Mental and Spiritual Bases of Conduct.”
 4th Mar. “Social Hygiene in Everyday Life.”

(Lecturer—Miss Swaisland, British Social Hygiene Council.)

In conjunction with the Health and Cleanliness Council, and with the co-operation of the Education Committee, the Health Committee arranged for a series of lectures to school children on health subjects, during the week 17th to 21st March, 1930.

The lecturer was Dr. Elizabeth Foley-Taylor, of the Health and Cleanliness Council. Four or five schools were visited each day, Dr. Foley-Taylor giving short addresses of 20 to 30 minutes, the various age-groups being taken separately.

HOUSING.**(A) STATISTICS:**Number of New Houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).

	In City.	Outside City.	Total.
(i) By the Local Authority	191	92	283
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	89	—	89

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(i) By the Local Authority—

(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925 ... Nil.

(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925 ... Nil.

	In City.	Outside City.	Total.
(c) For other purposes	191	92	283
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—	—	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

	Houses.	Inspections.
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	3,896	10,803
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	715	715
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		2,197

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 1,327

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A. Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	187
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	221
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—							
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	80
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—						
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	...	111
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
*C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—							
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	5
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4.	<u>Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under:—</u>						
					Total.	Built during last 2 years.	
(1)	Part III of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	
(2)	Part II of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	
(3)	Other powers	...	...	...	1986	582	

* Ten houses were reported under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, including the 7 above referred to under C (1).

(B) HOUSING CONDITIONS:

1. General observations as to housing conditions:—

Houses of a very low standard exist in various parts of the City, chiefly in the central districts.

One area (Hope Street) is already being dealt with, and schemes are proposed to deal with three other areas. These areas contain the largest aggregations of unsatisfactory houses; the others are scattered in small numbers in various parts of the town, and will have to be dealt with as individual houses.

At the Census of 1921 the following statistics were obtained :—

CENSUS, 1921.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS, AND FAMILIES.

79

Buildings.			Popula- tion. 1921.	e	Structurally separate Dwellings occupied by Private Families or Vacant.										TOTAL ROOMS.
In course of erection.	Completed.				f	g	h	k	l	m	n	o	p		
	Not con- taining dwellings.	Con- taining dwellings.	Vacant on Census Night. (Included in cols. k—p)	Occupied by Caretaker.											
Col. a	b	c	d												
155	..	17,153	73,251	I. Undivided Private Houses	44	562	1	3,331	9,369	3,708	701	17,109	81,969		
..	..	1	5	II. Structurally divided Pri- vate Houses ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3	17		
..	..	30	465	III. Blocks of Flats, Tene- ments, &c. ..	..	8	..	175	3	..	..	178	306		
1	419	1,155	4,928	IV. Shops ..	4	32	..	149	542	369	91	1,151	6,275		
1	638	183	5,390	V. Others ..	72	5	..	39	37	24	11	111	583		
157	1,057	18,522	84,039	TOTAL ..	120	608	1	3,694	9,952	4,103	803	18,552	89,150		
				Vacant on Census night ..	..	..	..	108	234	201	65	608	3,372		
				Dwellings occupied by :—											
				1 Private Family ..	..	..	..	3,541	9,335	3,605	622	17,103	80,692		
				2 Private Families ..	..	..	..	42	356	237	63	693	3,963		
				3 or more Private Families ..	..	..	..	3	27	60	53	143	1,123		
				Total Dwellings occupied by Private Families ..	..	..	No. %	3,586 20	9,718 54	3,902 22	738 4	17,944 100	85,778 ..		
				Total Private Families therein ..	..	..	..	3,634	10,134	4,289	963	19,020	..		

The City Engineer has kindly furnished me with the following statistics relating to building in the City since the Census, 1921 :—

Houses erected in the City during the last ten years :—

Year.	Private. Rooms :—				Erected by Corporation. Rooms :—				Total.
	2	3	4	Over 4	2	3	4	Over 4	
1921	...	—	—	5	—	—	40	63	108
1922	...	—	—	1	6	—	—	97	104
1923	...	—	—	5	40	—	—	12	57
1924	...	—	—	4	61	—	—	16	110
1925	...	—	—	10	51	—	2	86	175
1926	...	—	—	10	78	—	52	194	432
1927	...	—	—	41	99	—	60	454	654
1928	...	—	3	13	62	—	22	34	196
1929	...	—	14	5	116	—	14	73	248
1930	...	—	—	4	85	—	68	99	280
									2,364

NOTE.—Does not include houses converted into flats.

The following information, also furnished by the City Engineer, is of interest :—

Approximate number of houses in the City during the last 130 years (1801—1930 inclusive):

Note: 1801—1851—number of houses estimated on the population, assuming that 4.5 persons were occupying each house.

1861—1921—according to Census figures.

1921—1930—see table above.

Year.			Population.	Houses.
1801	...	...	16,846	3,744 (Estimated)
1811	...	...	19,099	4,244 do.
1821	...	...	21,711	4,824 do.
1831	...	...	26,260	5,924 do.
1841	...	...	28,842	6,410 do.
1851	...	...	36,303	8,066 do.
1861	...	...	40,433	9,647 (Census figures)
1871	...	...	43,796	10,691 do.
1881	...	...	49,530	12,702 do.
1891	...	...	67,004	14,537 do.
1901	...	...	77,914	17,610 do.
1911	...	...	82,282	18,234 do.
1921	...	...	84,039	19,160 do.
1930	...	...	86,970	21,460

Houses erected in the City from 1st January, 1881 in periods of 10 years :—

Jan. 1st.		Dec. 31st.		
1881	to	1890	...	1,835
1891	to	1900	...	2,810
1901	to	1910	...	2,023
1911	to	1920	...	462
1921	to	1930	...	2,364

The soundness of the houses is not always determined by the age of the houses; many of the older buildings which have been well cared for are still in a satisfactory condition, while some of the more modern, less well-built houses tend to fall readily into a state of disrepair.

One of the chief defects as regards the older types and some of the modern is dampness, owing to the absence or defect of damp-proof courses. There are also existing in the City about 550 back-to-back houses, some of which will be demolished under the Clearance Schemes and certain others made through under the Layerthorpe Improvement Scheme. The older houses generally contain either no special provision for the storage of food or very unsatisfactory accommodation.

Some examples of overcrowding found in York during 1930 might be quoted:—

	Floor Area of Bed-room.	Occupied by.
(1) Cottage, containing 1 room ground floor and 2 rooms first floor—		
No. 1 bed-room	134 s.ft.	8 persons (husband and 7 sons, ages 25, 19, 14, 12, 8, 7, and 6).
No. 2 bed-room	104 s.ft.	4 persons (wife and 3 daughters, 21, 17 and 10 years).
(2) Cottage, containing 2 ground-floor rooms and 2 rooms first floor—		
No. 1 bed-room	110 s.ft.	6 persons (husband, wife, daughter, 15; and 3 sons, 5, 4 and 2 years)
No. 2 bed-room	92½ s.ft.	4 sons, ages 14, 12, 10 and 8 years).
(3) Cottage, containing 2 ground-floor rooms and 1 first-floor room—		
No. 1 bed-room (ground floor) ..	108 s.ft.	Husband, wife and daughter (2 years).
No. 2 bed-room (first floor) ..	154 s.ft.	5 sons, ages 16, 15, 11, 9 and 8 years.
(4) Cottage, containing 3 ground-floor rooms and 2 first-floor rooms—		
No. 1 bed-room (ground floor) ..	97 s.ft.	2 sons, 21 & 14 years.
No. 2 bed-room (1st floor front)	128 s.ft.	5 persons (son 6 years, and 4 daughters, 20, 17, 11 and 9 years).
No. 3 bed-room (1st floor back) ..	107 s.ft.	4 persons (husband, wife, daughter age 3 yrs., & son 18 mths.).

2. Sufficiency of supply of houses.

(a) The extent of the shortage of housing accommodation may be judged from the fact that the number of applicants still on the waiting list for Corporation houses at 31st December, 1930, was 1,455 (compared with 2,000 at end of 1929). The Corporation have, during the ten years ended 31st December, 1930, developed their housing estates to the extent of building 1,844 houses, and at that date 362 houses were in course of erection. The Corporation have, in addition to the Tang Hall Estate, acquired two further estates in the Pottery Lane (Heworth) and Burton Stone Lane districts; building was commenced on the latter estate during 1929, and at 31st December, 1930, 106 houses had been completed and let.

The waiting list of applicants for Corporation houses has recently been revised, and comprises 1,420 persons, few of whom it is thought will be rehoused under the 1930 Act. The Local Authority are proposing to deal with three clearance areas, viz.: Layerthorpe (north side area), Navigation Road area and Hungate area, and one improvement area, viz.: Layerthorpe (south side area). It is estimated that 650 houses will be demolished in the clearance areas, 14 in the improvement area, and 50 outside the areas—a total of 714. This will entail the displacement of 3,100 persons from demolished houses, and it is estimated that 178 will be moved from the improvement area to abate overcrowding.

The programme of the Council involves the erection of 1,500 houses during the next 5 years to deal with the needs arising as above-mentioned. Of this number 850 are intended to meet the existing demand for houses and 650 are intended to be used for re-housing under the 1930 Act.

The Council estimate that the number of working class houses to be provided by private enterprise will be approximately 50. It is not thought that any such building will take place with subsidy under the 1924 Act or by arrangement under Section 29 of the 1930 Act. The foregoing estimate of 50 refers to building operations within the City boundary only, where most of the land is already built up. The housing demands of the City will, however, probably be met to some extent by private building outside the City.

The tabulated statement in the form, required by the Ministry, is annexed hereto.

HOUSING ACT, 1930—(SECTION 25 (2)).

Name of Local Authority	... ..	City of York.
Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929)	... ..	86,970
Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books)	... ..	20,164
A. Estimated production of houses by the Local Authority during the next 5 years	... ..	1,500
B. Estimated production of new houses of working-class type by private enterprise during the next 5 years:—		
(i) with subsidy under the Act of 1924	... ..	—
(ii) under arrangements made under Section 29 of the Act of 1930	... ..	—
(iii) otherwise	... ..	50
		<hr/> 1,550 <hr/>
C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next 5 years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (i.e. the purposes mentioned in E. and F.)	... ..	650
D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the Local Authority during the next 5 years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (i.e. new housing)	... ..	850
		<hr/> 1,500 <hr/>
E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next 5 years:		
(i) in clearance area	... ..	650
(ii) in improvement areas—		
(a) for opening the area	... ..	11
(b) as unfit houses	... ..	3
(iii) individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas	... ..	50
		<hr/> 714 <hr/>
F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next 5 years:		
(i) by any of the processes mentioned in E.	... ..	3,100
(ii) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas	... ..	178
		<hr/> 3,278 <hr/>
G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next 5 years	... ..	450

(b) Since the War there has been a movement of the population from the centre of the City to the suburbs, most of which are situated in the adjoining Counties beyond the City Boundary, and this movement is likely to continue, owing to replacement of dwelling-houses by business premises and the demolition of slum property.

(c) Up to the present no special difficulties have been experienced in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.

In the past, to a considerable extent the new building sites purchased have been outside the City Boundary, and in future they are likely to be entirely so. Sites too far removed from the centre of the City are of course rather unsuitable to the tenant of limited means, who has to find additional travelling expenses.

3. Overcrowding.

(a) At the end of 1930 the number of overcrowded houses known to the Health Department was 149, against 151 at the end of 1929. The standard adopted has been on the basis of 300 cubic feet for each adult and 150 cubic feet for each child under 10 years of age, except in the case of houses occupied by the families of tuberculosis patients, when 400 cubic feet has been taken as a minimum for adults, and 200 cubic feet for children.

(b) The chief cause of overcrowding has been inability to find suitable housing accommodation rather than inability to pay the rent of a sufficiently large house. It is found that a considerable number of tenants pay a rental for inadequate accommodation (often in tenement rooms) which would provide a suitable house if such were to be found.

(c) Unfortunately, owing to the housing shortage, no drastic action has been possible in dealing with overcrowding, but in all cases "Intimation of Nuisance" notices are sent to the occupiers, calling attention to the overcrowded condition of the houses and requesting them to abate the overcrowding as early as possible, and in 72 instances it was found possible to effect an improvement. Many cases are referred to the Housing Committee as suitable tenants for houses on the Housing Estates. In some cases, overcrowding has been abated by the sub-occupiers obtaining other suitable accommodation.

In a few cases it has been possible to arrange transfers between householders,

The Housing and Estates Committee in September, 1930, appointed Mr. V. M. Hughes, of Birmingham, as Estates Manager, and since taking over his duties he has revised the Register of Applicants for Corporation houses. By arrangement with property agents in the City the Estates Manager has found it possible to re-arrange tenancies by transfer, and in some cases thus to abate overcrowding.

4. Fitness of Houses:

(a) No special difficulties have been met with regarding action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(b) See under 5 (Unhealthy Areas).

(c) All houses in the City have a supply of town's water available, but 625 houses have no internal water supply and derive their supply from common taps in yards.

(d) 1,094 houses have no private water-closet accommodation and use in common 518 water-closets.

5. Unhealthy Areas:

(a) In May, 1925, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the Corporation's scheme for dealing with the Hope Street Unhealthy Area, subject to certain modifications, and sites have been allocated to the Health Committee for the erection of 167 houses (including flats) for the purpose of re-housing some of the people from this area.

Two hundred and one houses and tenements are involved, with a total population of 805. This Area, the extent of which is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, comprises Hope Street, Albert Street, part of Long Close Lane, George Street and Richard Street.

Ninety-four houses in the Area have so far been taken over by the Corporation and demolished.

(b) On 1st December, 1930, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the five years' programme submitted to the Ministry of Health should include schemes for dealing (under the Housing Act, 1930) with the following areas:—

- (i) Layerthorpe,
- (ii) Navigation Road,
- (iii) Hungate,

which, it was estimated, would mean the displacement of 3,100 persons, the demolition of 700 houses, and the erection of 650 houses.

The Unhealthy Areas Sub-Committee considered that the portion of Layerthorpe between the main road and the Foss might be dealt with as a Clearance Area and the remaining portion on the opposite side as an Improvement Area.

6. Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses-let-in-lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

Difficulties have been experienced in dealing with large houses converted into separate tenements, as the existing Bye-laws for houses-let-in-lodgings do not apply to certain large houses owing to the rateable value and charges made to lodgers.

In September, 1930, the Health Committee instructed the Town Clerk to take the necessary steps to amend the bye-laws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings, so as to remove the exemption from the provisions of the bye-laws of large houses, and, if possible, to provide for the provision of separate water-closet accommodation and water supply for each house.

No difficulties have been experienced by the Health Department in dealing with other housing problems under the existing Bye-laws.

7. York House Improvement Society.

I am indebted to Miss Mary Cudworth, President of the above Society, for the following report:—

“ This Society has made no purchase of property since the last report. The flats in course of preparation last year were finished in the summer and occupied at the earliest possible date. The tenants chosen were all families who were homeless and divided or who were living in expensive and unsatisfactory lodgings. None would have been eligible for a Council house for a considerable time. They appreciate the amenities of life in the flats and all speak with satisfaction of the convenience of the arrangements and of the cheerful, sunny aspect of the living-room. Rents are paid with the utmost regularity.

The other two blocks of property continue to prosper. Some of the tenants have suffered through unemployment, but rents have always been regularly paid. Small repairs have been done in all the properties.

The Society is fortunate in their rent-collector—a lady visitor—who has been most successful in keeping a very friendly relation with the tenants and who has often been able to help by her advice in times of difficulty.

It is the intention of the Committee of Management to consider further purchase of property in the near future.”

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Seven new entrants to Departments of the Corporation were examined by the Medical Officer of Health as to their fitness for employment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1930.

The total rainfall for the year was above the average, viz.:—29.24 inches, being 4.24 inches above the average for over 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 22nd July, viz.:—1.18 inches. Fifteen thunderstorms were recorded; snow fell on 13 days and hail on 2 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1,214.1 hours, or 27 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1,294 hours and 29 per cent. in 1929.

The temperature in 1930 ranged between 22 degrees Fahr. on 20th March and 10th December, and 89 degrees on 28th August.

There were “ strong ” winds on seven days, and “ calm ” on nine days. The most prevalent winds were:—South, 118; North, 75; West, 42; South-West, 28; North-West, 25; South-East, 22.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for January, October being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on 12th January (28.78 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in February, the highest reading on any one day being on 9th February (30.79).

TABLE 39.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1930.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	42.1	58	26	33.4	3.31	87.5
February ...	37.3	47	26	33.8	0.41	86.0
March... ..	41.5	59	22	80.1	2.15	81.5
April	46.9	64	34	86.8	2.24	80.5
May	50.9	70	32	136.9	1.05	76.0
June	59.5	80	43	199.8	2.01	73.0
July	59.6	78	47	157.2	5.02	76.0
August	60.7	89	45	187.8	3.28	80.0
September ...	56.7	71	42	105.4	2.97	84.0
October	50.5	64	34	106.7	1.62	81.5
November ...	42.8	60	25	65.4	3.14	84.0
December ...	38.9	53	22	20.8	2.04	92.0
Averages ...	48.9	66.1	33.1	—	—	81.8
Total ...				1,214 hrs	29.24 ins.	—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and
Tuberculosis Officer.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1930.

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A.. C.R.San.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1930.

On the 10th November, 1930, Mr. A. E. Drummond was appointed Consultant Sanitary Inspector and I commenced duties as Chief Sanitary Inspector on the 11th November, 1930. This is, therefore, my first Annual Report.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The only addition to the staff during the year was the appointment of George Albert Colley, of Pontefract, as temporary Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who commenced duties on the 20th January, 1930.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made	9,866
Number of re-inspections made	6,907
Number of Food Inspections (Day)	7,811
" " " (Evenings and Sundays) ..	244
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement ..	2,197
Number of notices served	2,370
Number of letters sent	1,044
Number of certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	57
Number of notices under S.5, Housing Act, 1925	135

Number of complaints received	632	
,, ,, ,, re Rats	28	
Privies :—		
Converted into water-closets	2	Under Notice.
Abolished	6	Without Notice.
Ashpits :—		
Abolished	4	0
Portable receptacles provided	584	6
,, ,, ,, by Corporation in default of owners	17	0
Drainage :—		
Tests applied to new drains	178	2
Tests applied to old drains	246	12
Single private drains examined	10	1
Single private drains reconstructed	7	1
Cleansed or repaired	173	1
Reconstructed	77	13
New drains constructed	35	27
Additional gullies fixed in yards	16	6
Disconnected from sewer	4	2
Ventilated	21	8
Inspection chambers built	6	6
Drains under house abolished	3	2
Drain openings removed from inside buildings	0	1
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	162	3
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	6	0
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	10	0
Urinals improved	3	0
Water-closets :—		
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	9	0
Limewashed or cleansed	28	2
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ waste-water ” closets	2	0
Repaired	185	1
Reconstructed	4	0
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	17	4
Vent pipes repaired or renewed	20	3
New cisterns fixed	9	22
New flush pipes fixed	2	22
Additional provided	4	6
Light and ventilation provided or improved	8	0
Pedestal W.C. basins fixed	39	0

Houses :—	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	16	0
Cleansed and limewashed	86	0
Provided with damp-proof courses	23	0
Roofs, &c., repaired	410	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired	268	2
Down spouts disconnected from drain	22	2
New sinks fixed	23	0
Fireplaces repaired	286	0
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed	36	0
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated	33	0
Pavements of yards repaired	58	0
Yards re-paved with cement concrete	36	1
Means of ventilation improved	425	0
New floors laid or repaired	244	0
Overcrowding abated	72	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above	185	20
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to February, 1931		9,833

Infectious Diseases :—

Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	723
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INSPECTIONS re CORPORATION HOUSING ESTATES.

At the request of the Housing Committee, the houses of all prospective tenants for Corporation houses and of all exchanges on the Corporation Estates are inspected and a report made to the Estates Department as to the general cleanliness of the houses.

During the year 332 houses have been inspected in this connection. Of these, 299 were found to be satisfactory and 33 were in a verminous condition (bugs and fleas). Several of these verminous houses were on the Corporation Estates, and in many of these cases the vermin was no doubt carried in beds, pictures and furniture bought in sale rooms. Owing to the number of houses of applicants found to be verminous, it became necessary to devise some means of ensuring that vermin was not carried to the new houses, and as it is difficult to disinfest an occupied house, the Housing Committee furnished two houses on the Corporation Estate and these are used as reception houses in which people from verminous houses live until we, with their co-operation, have rid the old houses and furniture of vermin, after which they are allowed to remove to a new house. The following has been found to be the most satisfactory method:—When the people remove to the reception houses they take no possessions except

personal clothing—which we disinfect. If the bedrooms of the houses they have left are wall-papered, we instruct the occupiers to remove all wall-paper, and the houses are then thoroughly sprayed with some recognised insecticide, the windows, fireplaces, and all other exits are made airtight, and the contents of cylinders of liquefied sulphur dioxide gas released under pressure into each apartment. This procedure is carried out on two or three occasions at intervals of ten days. In the intervals between fumigation, the tenants thoroughly cleanse all furniture, beds and pictures, under our direction, disinfectant being supplied for the purpose.

During the year 79 houses, apart from those referred to above, were found, in the course of routine inspections, to be infested with vermin—bugs and fleas. Each case was investigated, and where the conditions appeared to be due to dirty or neglectful habits of the occupiers notices were served, and, if requested, we carried out disinfestation at a small charge. In all cases every help and assistance was given, and as far as practicable with an occupied house, the above methods of disinfestation were carried out, although the procedure was longer and more difficult.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 441 workshops were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses ..	70	Tinsmiths	18
Factory „	21	Watch repairing ..	10
Boot and Shoe repairing	49	Restaurants ..	21
Dressmaking ..	27	Cabinet making and Up-	
Millinery ..	19	holstery ..	18
Tailoring ..	37	Laundries ..	5
Joinery ..	14	Cycle making and repairing	19
Plumbing ..	17	Workplaces ..	23
Saddlery ..	6	Miscellaneous ..	67

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, &c., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Notices of occupation of workshops received from H.M.			
Inspector of Factories ..	..	..	9
Re Dirty Workshops ..	..	..	4
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories re factories			
and workshops not provided with sufficient means of escape			
in case of fire ..	..	..	4

Factories :—

No. inspected	5
No. of inspections	8
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	1

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

No. inspected	315
No. of inspections made	372
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects ..	12
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	22
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	1

Retail Bakehouses (72 in number) :—

No. inspected	72
No. of inspections	143
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	7
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	5

Factory Bakehouses (21 in number) :—

No. inspected	21
No. of inspections	52
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	2
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects ..	1

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.) :—

No. on register	44
No. inspected	44
No. of inspections	59
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	2
No. of notices served under P.H.A., re sanitary defects ..	1

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

The names of 56 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 49 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	56
No. of employers	23
No. employed in making wearing apparel	40
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	3
No. of inspections	87
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	45
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse ..	0
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated ..	12

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	10
No. of observations	15
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	4
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	3

The following are the chimneys of which observations were taken:—

York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd., Foss Islands Road.

Layerthorpe Skin Works.

The Institution, Huntington Road.

Picture House, Coney Street.

Fortifex Ltd., Fenwick Street.

W. D. Marks, Ltd., Lawrence Street.

Bakehouse, 55 Low Petergate.

Bootham Park Asylum, Bootham.

York Sanitary Steam Laundry, Peaseholme Green

L. & N.E.R. Running Sheds, Leeman Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects:—

Condition of back roads	3
Choked or foul street gullies	25
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators	1
Nuisances arising from sewers	20
Apparently dangerous structures	16
Miscellaneous	12

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers	9
No. of houses	13
No. of rooms used for sleeping	55
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	194
No. of applications for registration	13
No. of inspections	540
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	26
No. closed or discontinued	0
Improvements: bedding renewed, &c.	1

Under the provisions of Sec. 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
No. of houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
No. of separate families (December, 1930)	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Improvements: bedding renewed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Many other houses are let in lodgings, but are outside the scope of our present bye-laws. However, new bye-laws have been drawn up under the Housing Act which will include all houses let in lodgings, and we are at present awaiting their confirmation by the Minister of Health.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1930:—

(a) Registered, December, 1930	..	..	..	28	}	50
(b) Licensed, December, 1930	..	..	..	22		
No. of inspections (day)	..	..	..	..	..	2,293
No. of inspections (evenings and Sundays)	..	..	..	..	..	125
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	200
No. of notices, re defects	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. re-licensed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of applications to be re-licensed but not granted	..	..	..	..	..	1

Considering the structural condition of some of the slaughter-house premises, they were kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory state.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Tripe Boilers	..	..	2	Tanner	..	..	1
Gut Scrapers	..	..	4	Leather Dresser	..	..	1
Fellmongers	..	..	3				
No. discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	..	34

One application was received for consent to carry on the trade of a Tripe Boiler, and was granted for a period of 12 months.

Two applications for consent to carry on the trade of Gut Scrapers were granted for a period of 12 months.

The premises generally were kept in a clean condition.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on register	74
No. of inspections	168
No. of notices re sanitary defects	7
No. of notices to limewash	5

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

No. on register	125
No. of inspections	126
No. of notices re sanitary defects	0
No. of notices re York Corporation Act, 1914, Sec. 92 (3) ..	0

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1930	24
No. discontinued since January, 1930	3
No. of registered keepers, December, 1930	13
No. of cows kept in City	142
No. of inspections	34
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	26

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1930	105
No. discontinued since January, 1930	2
No. registered during the year	11
No. on register, December, 1930	114
No. of inspections	176
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register	8

There were altogether 255 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City, on 31st December, 1930. 13 of these were cowkeepers in the City.

MILK & DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915; MILK & DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND THE MILK & DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year 2 applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk; 4 as Wholesale Traders and Retail Purveyors of Milk; and 25 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Acts.

3 applications from Retail Purveyors and 1 from a Wholesale Trader were withdrawn; and after satisfactory arrangements were made with respect to the various premises, the remainder of the applications were acceded to.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 5 applications were received for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows:—

1 Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Certified "; 2 Dealer's Licences and 1 Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A "; and 1 Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised. "

The necessary requirements having been complied with, the respective applications were granted.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, and following our action in previous years, 73 samples were obtained and submitted to Dr. S. G. Platts, the bacteriologist at the York County Hospital, for bacterial examination. 12 of these were from cowkeepers residing outside but who are also purveyors of milk within the City; 34 were from purveyors obtaining their supplies from outside the City; 22 were from retailers residing outside but retailing milk in the City; 6 samples were also taken in course of delivery to the City Fever Hospital; 2 to the City Maternity Hospital, Acomb; 1 to the Fulford Road Open-Air School; 6 to the Institution, Huntington Road, and 5 were from supplies of milk produced at Fairfield Sanatorium.

The samples were certified as follows:—33 were bacteriologically dirty and unfit for consumption, and 40 were clean.

With respect to the samples which were certified as dirty, the attention of the retailers was called, as well as that of the Authorities of the Districts in which the milk was produced, with a view to an improvement in the supplies. Further samples from the same sources have been found to be satisfactory. 3 samples were certified as containing tubercle bacilli, and these were from producers outside the City. In all cases the attention of the County and Rural Authorities was called, and the herds were examined and samples taken with a view to eliminating the cow or cows affected.

The " Minet " Milk Tester has been used to demonstrate the cleanliness or otherwise of the milk to the retailers at the time of purchase. As " seeing is believing, " these demonstrations will no doubt result in a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the milk supplied to the citizens.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 229 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 197 samples genuine and 32 samples adulterated (i.e., 13.97 per cent. of adulteration).

PRESERVATIVES.—All samples of Milk and Butter, and any articles likely to contain preservatives are examined for the same. (See Analyst's Report.)

INFORMAL OR TEST SAMPLES.—It will be seen from the tabular statement (Table 1.), that 67 informal samples and 162 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk	31	150	21	160	181
Milk, Skimmed, Machine ..	—	1	—	1	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	2	2	—	2
Bacon	—	1	1	—	1
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	4	4	—	4
Castor Oil, Compound	—	1	1	—	1
Chicken Roll	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	2
Cream	1	4	4	1	5
Fat	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	1	1	—	1
Iodine	—	1	1	—	1
Jam (Strawberry)	—	2	2	—	2
Liquorice Powder, Compound ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lard	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	1
Meat, Potted	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper, White	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Cake	—	1	1	—	1
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	1
Sausage	—	2	2	—	2
Suet, Shredded	—	1	1	—	1
Sweetmeats	—	7	7	—	7
Vinegar	—	5	5	—	5
TOTALS ..	32	197	67	162	229

(For details see the Public Analyst's Report.)

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT REPORTED
TO BE GENUINE.

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
12	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Sample taken "in course of delivery" (No. 23, Genuine).
37	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.6%	Samples taken "in course of delivery" (Nos. 48 and 49. Genuine). Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
38	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Further sample taken (No. 52, Genuine).
57	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Further sample taken (No. 206, Genuine).
65	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Informal sample taken "in course of delivery" to City Fever Hospital. Further samples taken. See Nos. 86, 95 and 110.
70	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Samples taken "in course of delivery" to The Institution. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk. Three other samples taken at same time as Nos. 104, 107 and 108 were genuine.
73	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat, 9% and slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	
104	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	
107	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%	
108	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%	
86	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3%	Informal sample taken "in course of delivery" to City Fever Hospital. (See Nos. 95 and 110.)

TABLE 2 (continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
95	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 10%	Informal samples taken " in course of delivery " at Fever Hospital. Contract terminated.
110	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.6%	
92	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%	Informal sample taken at City Mental Hospital Farm. 3 other samples taken at same time proved genuine.
113	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 12%	Milk from same Producer as sample No. 110. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
116	Milk. Deficient in Milk-Fat 13.7% and added water 13.6 parts.	Case heard at Law Courts and dismissed on payment of costs. See No. 976 W.R.C.C.
976 WRCC	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.8% and added water 11.8%	Sample taken by West Riding County Council Sampling Officer " in course of delivery " to Vendor of No. 116, followed by "Appeal to Cow " which was genuine. Case heard at Law Courts and Producer fined £5.
119	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat and Solids not fat.	Further samples taken. Vendor and Producer cautioned by the Town Clerk.
168	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Further samples taken. Vendor and Producer cautioned by the Town Clerk.
175	Milk. Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Informal sample from Vendor of Samples 119 and 168. Vendor and Producer cautioned by the Town Clerk.
176	Milk, Added water 11%	Informal sample from Vendor of Samples 119 and 168. Vendor and Producer cautioned by the Town Clerk.

TABLE 2 (continued).

No.	Nature of Samples and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
67 WRCC	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Samples taken by West Riding County Council's Sampling Officer "in course of delivery" to Vendor of Samples 119, 168, 175 and 176. Vendor and Producer cautioned by the Town Clerk.
68 WRCC	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	
121	Milk, Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Chief Sanitary Inspector. Further sample proved genuine.
130	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3% and slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Informal samples taken at the Farms of persons tendering to supply Milk to City Fever Hospital.
132	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%	
139	Milk, Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.3%	4 further samples were taken, 3 of which were genuine and 1 not genuine—No. 162.
162	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.	Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.
193	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	"Course of delivery" samples taken which proved to be genuine.
205	Milk, Slightly deficient in Solids not fat.	Sample taken in "course of delivery"—See No. 207.
207	Milk, Added water 5.1%	Sample taken "in course of delivery" from Wholesaler to Vendor of No. 205. Referred to East Riding County Council for a sample to be taken "in course of delivery" from Producer to Wholesaler and the County Council took legal action.
138	Cream, Contained 0.2% Boric Acid.	Informal. Formal sample taken which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned by Town Clerk.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	...	...	...	...	18
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	...	22

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year a large number of carcasses of animals have been inspected, and a large number of surrenders of diseased meat have been obtained (See Tables IV., V. and VI.). In addition to the notices of "Regular hours of slaughtering," under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, no less a number than 1,485 notices of "Occasional slaughtering" were received. The carcasses in connection with these notices, as well as those received for the regular hours, were, in almost every case, inspected.

It is satisfactory to note that, with few exceptions, the work under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has been carried on satisfactorily. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements as to ensuring the sale of "meat" under hygienic conditions.

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Bacon (91 st.)	Unsound	Sardines (6 tins)	Unsound
Beef, corned (4 st. 4 lbs.)...	do.	Mussels (1 Bag 16 st.)	do.
Do., frozen (4 st.).....	do.	Crabs (49)	do.
Pears (2 tins)	do.	Apples (5 boxes, 200 lbs.) ...	do.
Peaches (16 tins)	do.	Tomatoes (5 tins)	do.
Fish (1 st.).....	do.	Tongue, Ox, in tins,	
Eggs (124).....	do.	(1st. 5 lbs.)... do.	
Pineapple (2 tins)	do.		

The total weight of Butchers' Meat surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 4,199 stones as compared with 5,615 stones in 1929 and 6,381 stones in 1928.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.

**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS
AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1930 ..	630	1,332	0	0	1,962

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.						
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	7	4	7	2	49
Part do. do. ..	—	63	5	33	0	262
Organs only	—	55	5	12	0	126

TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OR
CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks ..	2	Uraemia	—	—
„ ..	1	Injury	—	—
„ ..	1	Fever	—	—
„ ..	3	—	Actinomycosis	—
„ ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
„ ..	2	—	Injury	—
„ ..	65	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	2	—	—	Infarcts (Kidneys)
„ ..	2	—	—	Pericarditis
„ ..	4	—	—	Cysts
„ ..	8	—	—	Inflammation
Heifers ..	1	—	—	Nephritis
„ ..	3	—	—	Inflammation
„ ..	5	—	—	Abscesses
Cows ..	2	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	1	—	—	Inflammation
Calves ..	1	Fever	—	—
„ ..	1	Oedema	—	—
„ ..	1	Septic Peritonitis	—	—
„ ..	1	—	—	Inflammation
Sheep ..	9	Fevered	—	—
„ ..	3	Emaciation	—	—
„ ..	1	Jaundice	—	—
„ ..	1	Injury	—	—
„ ..	1	Peritonitis	—	—
„ ..	1	—	Inflammation	—
„ ..	6	—	Injury	—
„ ..	2	—	Coenurus Cerebralis (Head only)	—
„ ..	4	—	—	Inflammation
„ ..	1	—	—	Cirrhosis
„ ..	2	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	16	—	—	Flukes
„ ..	1	—	—	Cysts
Pigs ..	1	Carcinoma	—	—
„ ..	1	Gangrene	—	—
„ ..	1	Calcareous Cellulitis	—	—
„ ..	3	Emaciated	—	—
„ ..	5	Fevered	—	—
„ ..	1	Injury	—	—
„ ..	5	—	Injury	—
„ ..	2	—	—	Necrosis
„ ..	3	—	—	Cysts
„ ..	1	—	—	Congested
„ ..	1	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	39	—	—	Cirrhosis
„ ..	26	—	—	Inflammation
Bullocks ..	389	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
„ ..	614	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Heifers ..	20	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
„ ..	57	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Cows ..	1	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
„ ..	7	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Total cases	1,332			

Whenever a request for the inspection of any carcase or any part of it is made, and the meat is found unfit for human food, a surrender note is required to be signed by the owner and the meat is forthwith taken possession of.

All condemned meat has been destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

One application for a Certificate under these Acts was received, and a certificate was issued to the effect that the premises were "not in a reasonable state of repair." After the issue of the certificate, the owner put the house into a satisfactory sanitary condition.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 28 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated by Rat Officers, and the attention of the occupiers was called by leaving leaflets and giving verbal notice as to their liability to make their premises as rat-proof as possible, and advice given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats.

A "Rat Week" was held from Monday, November 3rd, to Saturday, November 8th, 1930. This was advertised in the local press, and by posters, and as a result 309 rats were received, and payment made at the rate of 2d. per rat. The rats were obtained from various parts of the City. During the year baits have been placed in the sewer manholes by the City Engineer's Department.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under the provisions of this Act, Marking Orders have been made relating to the Marking of imported fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs (hen or duck eggs in shell), dried eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products (oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats) and honey. If the goods are from foreign countries, they must be marked either with the word "Foreign" or with words which show the country from which they came. If they are imported from overseas parts of the Empire, they must be marked with the word "Empire" or with words showing the country from which they came.

During the year 37 persons (shop-keepers and market stall-holders) were found not complying with the above Orders re the marking of apples and tomatoes, and in each case the persons were cautioned by the Town Clerk.

WATER. (See also page 32.)

During the year five samples of water, as under, were examined bacteriologically:—

No.	Date.	From.	Result.	Remarks.
1	21—5—30	Garrow Bank, Heslington Road	Satisfactory	Town's water
2	17—6—30	Old Yearsley Baths, River Foss	B. Coli present in ·001 c.c.	} Closure under consideration
3	7—10—30	Ditto	Ditto	
4	15—12—30	Health Dept. Laboratory Tap	Satisfactory	Town's water
5	31—12—30	County Hospital Laboratory Tap	Ditto	Town's water

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, etc.

The usual inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas prior to Licences being granted.

The attention of the Lessees was called to certain defects, and these were remedied. During the year the Estates Committee have provided additional sanitary conveniences for both sexes for the patrons of the Gallery at the Theatre Royal.

COPY OF PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT FOR 1930.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
SHEFFIELD.

April 17th, 1931.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, The Aldermen and Councillors of
the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1930.

During the year 229 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted:—

Article.	Number examined.			
Milk	181
Cream	5
Machine Skimmed Milk	1
Butter	4
Lard	1
Lemon Curd	1
Jam	2
Honey	1
Salmon Paste	1
Sausage	2
Potted Meat	2
Chicken Roll	1
Bacon	1
Fat	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1
Sponge Cake	1
Baking Powder	1
Pepper	1
Cocoa	2
Sweetmeats	7
Vinegar	5
Drugs	7

MILK.—

During the year 182 samples of Milk were examined, namely, 181 samples of Whole Milk and 1 sample of Skimmed Milk.

Of the 181 samples of Whole Milk reported upon:—

150 samples conformed to the requirements of the sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

9 samples were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

10 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 6.0 to 20.3 per cent.

2 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in the proportions of 9.0 and 18.3 per cent. and were low in Solids-not-Fat.

2 samples contained Added Water in the proportions of 5.1 and 11.0 per cent. respectively.

1 sample contained 11.8 per cent. of Added Water and was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 8.8 per cent.

1 sample contained 13.6 per cent. of Added Water and was deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 13.7 per cent.

The following table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk Samples:—

Month.			No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
				Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January	...	...	—	—	—
February	...	...	31	3.59	8.81
March	...	...	16	3.42	8.92
April	...	...	21	3.36	8.92
May	...	...	15	3.24	8.92
June	...	...	19	3.07	8.69
July	...	...	9	2.95	8.62
August	...	...	1	3.07	8.46
September	...	...	16	3.45	8.86
October	...	...	8	3.90	8.77
November	...	...	17	3.80	8.67
December	...	...	28	3.73	8.88
Average for the year 1930			...	3.47	8.82
Average for the year 1929			...	3.37	8.85
Requirements of the Sale of					
Milk Regulations, 1901			...	3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk Samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901:—

Mark.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
	Milk Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
116.	2.18.	7.34.	Added Water 13.6% and deficient in Milk-Fat 13.7%
976.	2.38.	7.49.	Added Water 11.8% and deficient in Milk-Fat 8.8% (W.R.C.C. Refers to No. 116).
176.	5.15.	7.56.	Added Water 11.0% Informal. Refers to No. 168.
207.	3.20.	8.06.	Added Water 5.1% Refers to No. 205.
130.	2.45.	8.27.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.3% and low in Solids-not-Fat. Informal.
73.	2.73.	8.45.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0% and slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
139.	2.39.	8.80.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 20.3%
107.	2.54.	8.66.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.3%
108.	2.58.	8.70.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%
110.	2.62.	8.76.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.6% Informal.
113.	2.64.	8.85.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.0%
86.	2.69.	9.16.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.3% Informal.
95.	2.70.	8.87.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.0% Informal.
37.	2.71.	8.64.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.6%
92.	2.79.	8.87.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.0% Informal.
132.	2.82.	8.98.	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.0% Informal.
119.	2.87.	8.23.	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.
12.	4.60.	8.44.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
57.	3.05.	8.33.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
70.	3.10.	8.45.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
168.	4.13.	8.15.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
175.	3.92.	8.21.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. Informal. Refers to No. 168.
67.	4.34.	8.16.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. (W.R.C.C. Refers to Nos. 168, 175, and 176).
68.	3.39.	8.08.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat. (W.R.C.C. Refers to Nos. 168, 175 and 176).
193.	3.50.	8.44.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
205.	3.30.	8.31.	Slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.
38.	2.95.	8.80.	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
65.	2.87.	8.69.	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal.
104.	2.88.	8.78.	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
121.	2.95.	8.74.	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
162.	2.87.	9.00.	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat

The sample of Skimmed Milk was genuine.

PRESERVATIVES.

The following foods were examined specifically for preservatives:—

			Amount permitted by the Preservatives Regulations.
181 samples of Milk ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Skimmed Milk		Free from Preservatives.	None.
4 samples of Cream ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Cream ...	...	Contained 0.2% Boric Acid.	None.
4 samples of Butter ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Sponge Cake ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Chicken Roll ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Sausage ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	Sulphites—450 parts per mil- lion (if dec- lared).
1 sample of Sausage ...	...	Contained 239 parts per mil- lion of Sulphur Dioxide (declared on Label).	Sulphites—450 parts per mil- lion (if dec- lared).
1 sample of Bacon ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
2 samples of Potted Meat ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Salmon Paste ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Lemon Curd ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	None.
1 sample of Jam ...	...	Contained 9 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Sulphites— 40 parts per mil- lion
1 sample of Jam ...	...	Contained 16 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.	Sulphites— 40 parts per mil- lion
7 samples of Sweetmeat ...	...	Free from Preservatives.	—————

CREAM.

Of the five samples of Cream examined—one (No. 138) contained 0.2% of Boric Acid. The remaining samples were free from Preservatives.

The percentage of Butter-Fat in the samples varied from 25.24 to 54.04.

BUTTER.

The four samples of Butter were genuine. They conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16% of water (Maximum limit).

JAM.

Of the two samples of Strawberry Jam examined—one was labelled on the container as “ Strawberry,” with the addition of fruit juice. Guaranteed to conform with the Food and Drugs Act. A microscopic examination of the sample showed apple pulp to be present.

In my opinion the sample would have been more correctly described as "Strawberry and Apple Jam."

Both the samples conformed to the Regulations as to the amount of Sulphur Dioxide present.

VINEGAR.

Five samples of Vinegar were received during the year. They were received under various designations such as "Table Vinegar," "Pure Vinegar," etc.

One sample which was labelled "Table Vinegar" was found, on examination, to contain 13.4 per cent. of Acetic Acid. Commercial Vinegar varies in strength from 4 to 7% of Acetic Acid.

The sample submitted was probably the so-called "Vinegar Essence," which is invariably Acetic Acid coloured with Caramel. It is frequently sold to small retail shops with instructions to dilute with a definite quantity of water to make "Vinegar." In my opinion the designation "Table Vinegar" to such an article is a misnomer. It would be more correctly described as "Artificial" or "Imitation" Vinegar. Similarly, the expression "Pure Vinegar" may convey the impression that it is the genuine brewed article and not the artificial or imitation variety.

All the samples submitted were of the artificial type with the exception of one sample which contained a small proportion of Malt Vinegar.

DRUGS.

Seven samples of Drugs were submitted for analysis, namely:—Two samples of Aspirin Tablets (5 grain), and one sample each of Compound Liquorice Powder, Castor Oil, Glycerine, Iodine and Gregory's Powder.

They all conformed to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

None of the other samples call for special comment.

I am, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,
City Analyst.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

The Ouse Navigation Offices,

Naburn Locks, York.

10th February, 1931.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Guildhall, York.

Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report as Canal Boats Inspector for the City of York.

There has been no addition to the number of canal boats on my register during the year ended December 31st, 1930.

Since the closing of flour mills in York early in 1930, twenty vessels have been sold and taken to other districts.

The total number of canal boats on my register on December 31st, 1930, was 283. Of these, 205 vessels have been broken up, taken to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable, and 27 are left in use in this district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1930, 46 canal boats have been inspected, on which were 84 men, 5 women, and one child.

The boats inspected were generally in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. No contraventions of the regulations were observed, neither was any case of infectious disease on board reported.

I am, Mrs. Crichton and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Sixteenth Annual Report.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS.

DR. EVELYN.	MR. B. S. ROWNTREE.
MRS. EDWIN GRAY.	MR. G. SYKES.
†DR. MCNAUGHT.	†MISS PATERSON.
†MRS. MATTHEWS.	MR. H. GRAY.
MR. P. J. SPALDING.	†MRS. SHAW.
†MRS. HUTCHINSON.	†COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON.
†MRS. THORNHILL.	†DR. A. M. HUGHES.
†MISS JALLAND.	†MRS. KNOWLSON.
†MISS MARSH.	†MRS. COWIE.

Hon. Treasurer :

DR. W. A. EVELYN, 33 Bootham.

Secretary :

MISS CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Bankers :

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors :

MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., Clifford Chambers.

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

Sixteenth Annual Report, 1930.

The Tuberculosis problem is still an enormous one, and most of the indirect causes that produce the disease are in the nature of Social evils, such as overcrowding, bad housing, and unemployment.

Vast sums are being expended annually on treatment, but much more might be done to further preventive measures.

We note with gratitude that the claims of many of our patients for newly built Corporation houses have been given preferential consideration, if the rent can be afforded, and that this welcome change to a healthy dwelling has seldom been abused.

Very often the new home creates a standard of personal hygiene and household cleanliness, hitherto unknown.

The value of sunshine and fresh air, and the use of soap and water need constant reiteration and emphasis in all propaganda work.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held on Tuesday and Saturday, 24th and 28th June, when the sum of £172 0s. 9d. was realised, £23 8s. 7½d. having been collected in the villages.

Our grateful thanks are due to Miss Mary Davies, for her kindness in permitting the use of the ground floor, 11 Castlegate, and to Councillor Arthur Wilkinson and Mr. Temple, who took charge of the count.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Ten children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for periods varying from six to fifteen weeks.

Four patients were granted financial assistance.

Thirty-eight patients were supplied with clothing.

Thirty-six patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and bath-chairs.

Two patients were provided with a night nurse.

Eighty-two patients received fresh milk. (The Health Committee made a grant of £150 towards our milk bill.)

Sixty-two patients were given Hospital and Dispensary Notes.

One patient was provided with an artificial eye.

Thirteen patients received gifts of coal, for which a special donation was received.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the cases, and includes:—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that the patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, bath-chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.

Provision of Hospital and Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses, for boarding-out at the seaside.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, eyes and limbs.

Home helps for advanced cases.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Dispensary Nurses paid 2,362 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care Work.

SPECIMEN CASES.

Casepaper A.—M.W.

Girl aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, had Pneumonia and Empyema in 1929, and had been in the County Hospital for four months. She was frail, poorly nourished, and very irritable. The home conditions were poor. The Committee considered the case, and sent the child to Scarborough Convalescent Home for fifteen weeks. She gained seven pounds in weight, returned, improved in every way, and re-entered school. She continues to do well.

Casepaper B.—D.D.

Boy aged 5 years 9 months, attended at the Dispensary in April, 1930. He had suffered from Whooping Cough (a very severe attack), in 1929, and from Mumps, Measles, and Bronchitis in the early Spring of 1930. The case was brought before the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, and the child was sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home for six weeks. On his return, he had gained five pounds in weight, and after a long period of absence, was able to return to school.

BOARDING OUT.

Ten children were sent to the Scarborough Convalescent Home, for periods varying from six to fifteen weeks.

Owing to illness in the Home, we were able to send only a very few children, but their stay, because of quarantine, was much extended, the average length of treatment being eight weeks.

In each case, there was definite improvement, the average gain in weight being five pounds.

Parents contributed £7 3s. 6d. towards the expenses.

Owing to unemployment, and poor home circumstances, five children were sent free of cost.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A number of orders for plain garments were received, and these were carried out by women patients. So long as the work is well done, adequate payment is made, and so far this arrangement has worked well. A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed-linen, etc., for use in their hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind. As a result £2 16s. 4d, was received for garments made. A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at No. 11 Castlegate; pillow-cases, roller-towels, hearth-cloths, glass-cloths, and tea-cloths may be purchased there.

THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following:—

Hospital and Dispensary Notes from: Lady Hamilton, Miss Jalland, Rev. E. C. Mackie, Miss Maw.

Clothing from the Misses Winspeare, Miss Chambers, Miss Jalland, Miss Blakey (the late), Mrs. Sharper, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Hepworth, Miss Lindley, Miss Boston, Mrs. Milne, Dr. A. M. Hughes, Mrs. Hunter, Salem Chapel Sale of Work, Miss Hill, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Coning.

Books and Magazines from: Mrs. Grisdale, Mrs. Bernard Linney, Mr. A. Daykin, Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. Glendinning, Miss Hill.

Special Donation for Coal: Miss Hill.

Donations of Christmas Tree, Bombs, Toys, Games, Crackers, Cakes for the Children's Party from : Dr. P. R. McNaught, Mr. J. Naish and his brothers, Miss Boston, Miss Hirst, Miss Smithson, Miss Alice Arey, Miss G. Linney, The Matron, Isolation Hospital, Mrs. Huitson, Miss Barnes, Miss Taylor, and Miss Coning.

A number of kind friends knitted warm scarves, as useful gifts for the children attending the Party, and their thoughtful help was much appreciated.

We are also indebted to Mr. Hill for re-covering our Collecting Boxes free of charge.

Messrs. Whittaker & Sons presented us with a generous supply of bread from the Bakers' Exhibition, which we were able to distribute to our patients.

During the year, donations were made to the After-Care Funds by Mrs. Stainthorpe, Mrs. Edwin Gray, Mrs. Freer, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Hill, Mrs. Herbert Smith, and Miss Ruth Atkinson.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and our grateful thanks are due for their continued kindness.

We also wish to record our grateful thanks to the Citizens' Distress Committee, for their ready help with our cases, to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., for much excellent advice and assistance, and to the Relieving Officers for their ready co-operation in helping our patients.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st Jan., 1930:—							
Due by Bankers	...	218	4	5			
Due by Secretary	...	3	8	5	221	12	10
Proceeds of Flower Crusade	...	172	0	9			
Less Expenses	...	8	13	7	163	7	2
Grant from York Health Committee for Milk	...				150	0	0
Subscriptions and Donations	...				38	10	0
Proceeds of Sale of Articles made by Patients	...				2	16	4
Sale of Artificial Flowers	...				2	11	9
<hr/>							
PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Assistance to Patients or Persons predisposed to or suffering from Tuberculosis:—							
Milk for necessitous cases	...				209	5	10
Boarding out Children at Scarborough	...	87	1	0			
Less Receipts	...	7	3	6	79	17	6
Employment of Patients, Sewing, &c.	...				16	6	9
Bedding, Clothing, and Sick-room Appliances	...				21	5	5
Financial Loans and Help to Patients	...				5	16	5
Night Nursing Fees	...				8	15	5
Artificial Eye	...				0	10	6
Expenses re removal and repairs to Shelter	...	0	19	9			
Less Refunded for Shelter	...						
Expenses	...	0	13	9	0	6	0
<hr/>							
Cheque Book	...				342	3	10
Subscriptions:—York Dispensary	...				0	10	0
Balance at 31st Dec., 1930:—					7	7	0
Due by Bankers	...	224	18	8			
Due by Secretary	...	3	18	7	228	17	3
<hr/>							
					£578	18	1

We have audited the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account and certify the same to be in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

11 IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2, AND
CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, CLIFFORD STREET, YORK, 23rd April, 1931.

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